

OCT 1 8 1946

J. M. W. Turner in Wharfedale

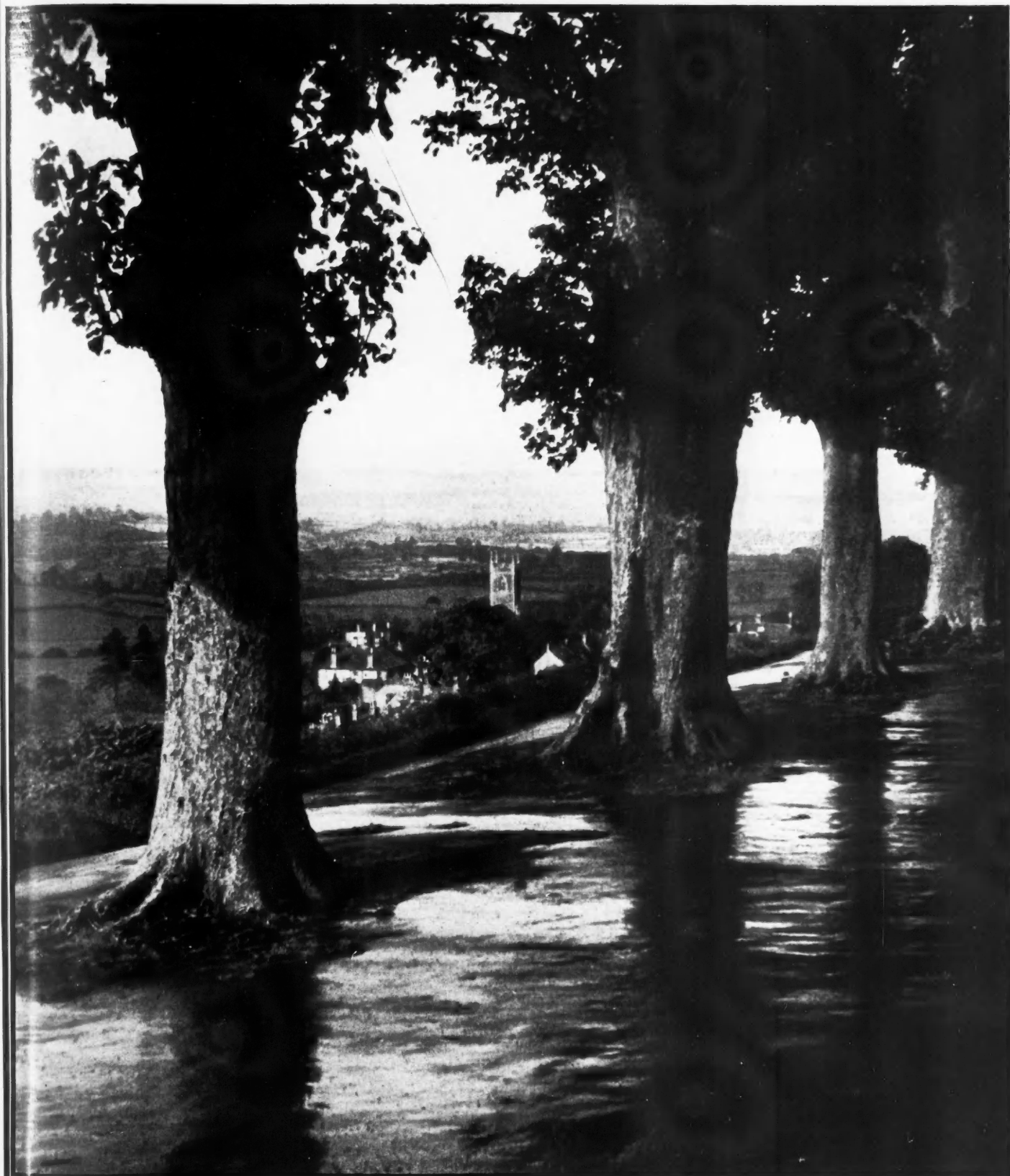
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COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

SEPTEMBER 20, 1946

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



BETWEEN THE SHOWERS : AT SHAFTESBURY, DORSET

J. A. Brimble

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2592

SEPTEMBER 20, 1946

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

ESSEX—LONDON 42 MILES

Main line station 5 miles. Liverpool Street under 1 hour. Close to village. Bus passes lodge every 20 minutes. HISTORIC RESIDENCE ready for immediate occupation, occupying a fine situation in the centre of a well-timbered park.



Lounge hall, 4 reception, billiards room, about 20 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. Co.'s electric light and water; central heating; modern drainage; stabling; garages; home farm buildings, 8 cottages.

The gardens are some of the best in the county.

Three lakes, grass tennis courts, lawns, 2 lily ponds, rock garden, walled kitchen garden, cricket ground, park and 88 acres of arable land, all in hand.



FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH NEARLY 300 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE ON COMPLETION

Sole Agents: Messrs. STRUTT & PARKER, 49, Russell Square, W.C.1, and Chelmsford, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,734)



Solicitors: Messrs. COWARD CHANCE & CO., 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, and Messrs. J. & W. McDONALD, Arbroath.

Auctioneers: Messrs. WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

ANGUS

The well-known deer forest of
GLENDOLL, 10,000 ACRES

Probably unsurpassed for grandeur of scenery, considered
ONE OF THE FINEST FORESTS OF ITS SIZE
THE ORIGINAL LIMIT OF 50 STAGS quite easily obtained.

Fishing in the Southesk.

The Lodge is beautifully situated with a southern exposure, in excellent order throughout and complete with central heating and electric light. 3 public rooms, 8 excellent bedrooms (7 with wash hand basins), 6 servants' rooms, 4 bathrooms, and very complete offices. Squash court. Ample cottages.

For Sale by Auction at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, on Friday, October 11, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Furniture, curtains, fitted carpets, linen, china, glass, etc., can be acquired by valuation.

SOUTH PERTHSHIRE

Main line station 3 miles. Glasgow 20 miles.

Edinburgh 45 miles.

Occupying a fine position in the centre of the Estate, the stone-built Castle stands about 400 ft. up facing south and commands views of mountain and loch scenery.

It has been in private occupation throughout hostilities.

Hall, 4 public rooms, 13 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices including kitchen with "Esse" cooker.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Spring water supply. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage.

Productive garden is in good condition, with hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden facing south.

There are several cottages and 5 Farms which are let.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 1,120 ACRES

Fishing. Shooting. Golf.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,677)



By direction of N. Craven Wilkinson, Esq.

HANTS—BERKS BORDERS

Newbury 5 miles. Basingstoke 10 miles. London 55 miles.

THE MODEL STUD FARM

STRATTONS
KINGSCLERE

An attractive Residence containing 4 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water. Own electric light plant. Lodge. Groom's cottage. Garages.

Forty-five excellent boxes. Well-fenced paddocks and woodlands.

**ABOUT 147 ACRES
VACANT POSSESSION**
For Sale by Auction at the Hanover Square Estate Room on Wednesday, October 23, at 2.30 p.m.



Solicitors: W. T. JONES, ESQ., 18, John Street, W.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Pars. 1/-.)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
'Galleries, Wesdo, London.'



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 3316/7

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel.: 334) AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL AND CHICHESTER

By Auction 3rd October.

MID-KENT

Two miles from Maidstone Town and Station, 6 miles from Rochester and 8 miles from Sittingbourne.



The very attractive moderate sized Residential Property.
BOXLEY HOUSE
Near Maidstone comprising a beautiful Queen Anne Residence with galleried hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 9 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 fitted bathrooms, 6 secondary bedrooms standing in well-timbered parklands. Small residential farm of 36 Acres. Numerous cottages and the well-known Boxley Warren containing a large quantity of valuable timber.

The whole extending to about 255 ACRES. Practically all with vacant possession. Particulars (price 1/6) of the Auctioneers: **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF**, 8, Hanover St., London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7). Solicitors: **CLIFFORD TURNER & CO.**, 1, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4. Land Agents: **H. and R. L. COBB**, Castle Chambers, Rochester.

By direction of the Donaghy Lady Birkenhead.

GLENSHEE, PERTHSHIRE

Braemar 17 miles, Blairgowrie 22 miles, Kirriemuir 23 miles. The renowned Sporting Estate **DALMUNZIE**, in historic Glenshee.

A perfect home in a Scottish glen, secluded but with the estate entrance adjoining the main Blairgowrie/Braemar Roads. The property includes:—

The beautifully situated modern Residence, **DALMUNZIE LODGE**, Lounge Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Gun Room, Business Room, 11 principal bedrooms, 7 secondary bedrooms, 10 bathrooms; 5 cottages and garage block in first-class order; Home Farm of approximately 1,900 ACRES. Exceptional shooting. Trout fishing. Small mountain railway giving access to moors. And extending in all to about 6,500 ACRES

For Sale by Auction (unless sold previously by private treaty) on Wednesday, October 16, 1946. Auctioneers: **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF**, 15, Bond Street, Leeds (Tel. 31941).

By direction of the Executrix of the late Mrs. C. T. Dugdale.

NEAR WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE

On the Cheshire Borders.

Whitchurch 1 mile, Chester 20, Shrewsbury 20, Manchester 45, Liverpool 36, and Crewe 15. Small Freehold Residential and Agricultural Estate known as

TERRICK HALL ESTATE



Consisting of **TERRICK HALL** with finely timbered grounds and parkland, about 24½ acres, with VACANT POSSESSION

TERRICK FARM about 117½ acres.

CLAP GATE FARM about 19½ acres.

Accommodation land and valuable sand beds.

Eight dwelling houses and cottages.

IN ALL ABOUT 196 ACRES

Will be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) as a whole or in 9 Lots, at the Victoria Hotel, Whitchurch, on Monday, October 7, 1946, at 3 p.m. Subject to conditions. Illustrated particulars price 1/- from the Joint Auctioneers: **HENRY MANLEY & SONS, LTD.**, F.A.I., Whitchurch, Shropshire (Tel. 19 and 357), and **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF**, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 1348). Solicitors: **Messrs. BIRCHAM & CO.**, 46, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

CHELTHENHAM

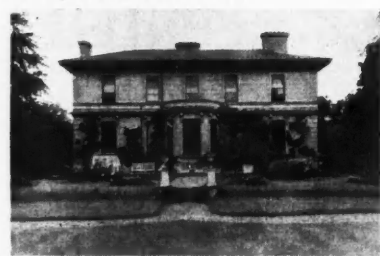
10 minutes promenade, colleges, shops and theatre. Well-built, modernised and labour-saving Residence known as "CAYNHAM," Lansdown Road.

Containing 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms (or 6 bedrooms and private suite), 3 bathrooms, complete offices with married quarters. Cottage, garage, stabling and greenhouses. Charming gardens, in all about 3 ACRES

All main services. Central heating. Telephone. The accommodation is on two floors only.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by Private Treaty), at The Rotunda, Cheltenham, on Friday, September 27, 1946, at 4 p.m. precisely. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: **G. H. BAYLEY & SONS**, 27, Promenade, Cheltenham or **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF**, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester.



ABERDEENSHIRE

Insch 10 miles, Huntly 14 miles, Keith 25 miles, Aberdeen 24½ miles.

The valuable Agricultural and Ancestral Estate of **ROTHIE**. Including the lovely OLD CASTLE OF ROTHIE, built in the best Scottish tradition amidst wooded policies on the banks of Fording Burn.

Much valuable timber, 13 farms, many cottages, lodges, accommodation and building land and the valuable village fees (£115 p.a.), in all about 2,770 ACRES, providing an actual and estimated rental of £1,758 p.a.

Will be offered FOR SALE BY AUCTION in 25 Lots by **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF** on Monday, October 14, 1946, at the Public Hall, Inverness, at 3 p.m. Solicitors: **HAMILTON, KINNEAR & BEATSON**, 35, Queen Street, Edinburgh (Tel. 22529). Auctioneers: **Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF**, 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1 (Tel. 31941/2), also at London, Northampton, Cirencester, Yeovil, Chichester, Dublin, etc.

Auction Friday, October 4, 1946.

In the lovely Kentish village 6 miles from Sevenoaks.

COB ORCHARD, PLAXTOL—KENT

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms and 5 secondary rooms forming a staff flat. 2 bathrooms. Main water, electricity and drainage. Cottage of 5 rooms and garage. Gardens and nut orchard of 2½ ACRES.

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1

Auction Friday, September 27, 1946

WESTAWAYS, AMBERLEY, GLOS.

Adjacent National Trust land and famous golf course.

Pretty modernised

COTSWOLD COTTAGE-RESIDENCE

Hall, 2 reception, 5 bed, bathroom. Main electricity, and services. Radiators. Large garage. Small gardens. Auctioneer: **DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE**, Stroud, and **JACKSON STOPS**, Cirencester.

By direction of Rear-Admiral J. S. Salmond.

IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS

Cheltenham 7 miles, Andoversford 2 miles.

Truly delightful Cotswold stone-built and stone-tiled Residence known as

HAMPDEN HOUSE

And comprising hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, complete domestic offices with Aga cooker. Two garages, barn, stabling. Excellent secondary Residence. Electric light. Good water supply. Central heating. Domestic hot water supplies. Septic tank drainage. Telephone. Attractive pleasure and walled kitchen gardens. Paddock.

In all about 6 ACRES

Messrs. JACKSON STOPS (Cirencester) will submit to Auction (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) at the Town Hall, Cheltenham, on Monday, October 7, 1946, at 3 p.m. precisely. Catalogues (price 6d.) from the Auctioneers, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5), also at London, Northampton, Leeds, Yeovil, Chichester and Chester, or the Solicitors: **Messrs. PEAKE & CO.**, 6, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1 (Tel.: Chancery 8223).



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

BERKS

Close to famous golf links. Under an hour by electric trains from London.



An exceptionally well-fitted copy of a

TUDOR FARMHOUSE

Three luxurious best bedroom suites each with bath-dressing room, 2 staff rooms and 4th bathroom, drawing room 30 ft. long, dining room, study. All main services.

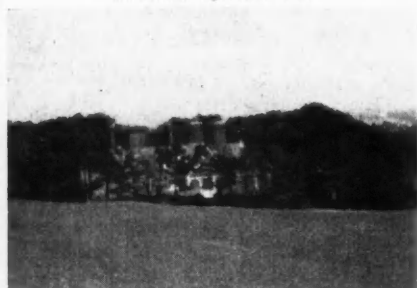
Central heating. Grounds of nearly 1 ACRE.

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER. PRICE £9,500

Agents: **WINKWORTH & CO.**, 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1

SUSSEX COAST

Immediately adjoining golf course. In the best residential situation in a favourite town.



In good order throughout. A very

WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE

Six best bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, nurseries and staff rooms. All main services. Oak floors. Central heating. Garage.

Cottage. Charming grounds of 2 ACRES.

PRICE £20,000 OR CLOSE OFFER

WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1

WILTS

600 ft. above sea level. Lovely south views. Close to village and bus route.



Ready for immediate occupation. A skillfully enlarged

PERIOD RESIDENCE

Seven best bed., 4 bath., 3 staff bed., hall, 3 reception rooms. Fitted basins. Polished floors. Main services. Central heating. Terraced grounds with hard court.

PRICE £18,000 WITH 6 ACRES

Owner's Agents: **WINKWORTH & CO.**, 48, Curzon St., W.1

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SURREY AND WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

Godalming 6 miles. Guildford 10 miles
BURNINGFOLD HALL, DUNSFOLD,



Georgian style Residence, 200 ft. up on sandy loam soil, and facing south with very fine views. 4 reception, billiards and ballrooms, 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Garages, stabling. Main electricity and water, central heating, modern drainage. Beautiful grounds, bordered by a stream on two sides. Park and woodlands. Farmery. Eight cottages. For Sale by Auction as a whole or in lots at the Lion Hotel, Guildford, on October 10, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. MELLERSH & LOVELACE, Godalming.
Auctioneers: Messrs. H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Godalming,
and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 2/-.)

"SHELDONS," HOOK, Nr. Basingstoke

Close to village. Excellent service to London

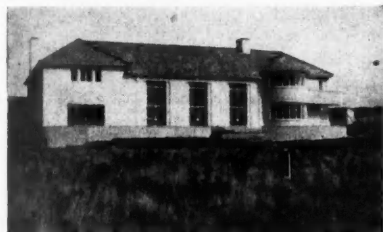
Charming House fully modernised, in a quiet position, 300 ft. up and approached by a drive. Lounge, 3 reception, 10 bed, 4 servants' rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main water and electricity, central heating. Stabling and garage. 5 roomed flat. Well-timbered grounds, kitchen garden of 5 acres, and 28 acres of accommodation land. For Sale by Auction in two Lots at the Hanover Square Estate Room on October 4 at 2.30 p.m.



Solicitors: Messrs. SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
Land Agent: G. R. SHIELD, Esq., Tynley Hall Estate Office, Rotherwick, Hants
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-.)

ISLE OF WIGHT COAST LONG FRONTAGE TO THE SEA

Wonderful position, facing south with beautiful views.



Fine Modern House well planned and fitted. Entrance hall, lounge (45 ft. x 28 ft.), 2 large reception, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, complete offices. (The house is very spaciouly planned and can easily be enlarged.) Companies' electric light and water. Central heating. Large garage.

7½ acres pasture and arable. 2½ acres of cliff.
ABOUT 10 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (35,816)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

WEST SUSSEX

2 miles Pulborough. 15 miles from coast.
"Borough," Pulborough, 135 Acres



A Residential and Agricultural Property including a substantial Residence. Hall, 3 reception, 14 bedrooms, nursery, bathroom. Wooded garden. BUILDINGS for a small Dairy Herd. 4 Cottages. 45 acres pasture, 80 acres arable. Woodland. VACANT POSSESSION. Auction at 20 Hanover Square on October 10. Solicitors: Messrs. SMYTHE & BRETTELL, 16, St. Andrew Street, E.C.4. Auctioneers: Messrs. NEWLAND, TOMPKINS AND TAYLOR, Pulborough, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-.)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

SURREY, HAMPSHIRE BDR.

BETWEEN ALTON AND GUILDFORD

Hourly bus service to main line station (London 1 hour).



Attractive residence built of brick and tile, with Mansard roof, approached by long drive with lodge. 3 reception, loggia, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Electric passenger lift. Garage. Stabling with rooms over. Cottage. The grounds are a feature of the property. Paddock. ABOUT 19½ ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (41,784)

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Reading 4441

Regent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

AUCTION OCTOBER 4, 1946

Close to extensive Commons. Newbury 3½ miles.

FREEHOLD COMFORTABLE GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE, HEADLEY, Near NEWBURY



Fine lounge hall, large dining room, drawing room, staff sitting room (or study), usual domestic offices, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main electric light, partial central heating, own never-failing water supply by gravitation. Main water available. Beautiful well-timbered grounds and park-like meadowland, in all

9 ACRES

Superior entrance lodge. Garage for 3 cars. A little stabling.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (or by private treaty meanwhile).
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

By order of the Honourable Mrs. B. R. James.

BUCKS-OXON BORDERS. CHILTERN HILLS.

In a picked sunny position adjoining commons, yet accessible for London daily from High Wycombe (6 miles). Buses pass the entrance lodges.

FINVEST GROVE, Bolter End, Lane End, near High Wycombe

A comfortable old-world House. Three reception rooms, one 36 ft. x 19 ft. with maple dance floor, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light, main water, central heating.

Fine range of Georgian out-buildings (easily converted into secondary residence) with services connected.

Two excellent cottages.

Charming old grounds and meadowland, in all 12 acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (unless an acceptable offer is made meanwhile).
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.



Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading."
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London."

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

SURREY. A PROPERTY OF CONSIDERABLE CHARACTER

Enjoying perfect seclusion. Adjacent to Walton Heath Golf Course. 800 feet up with remarkably fine views to Leith Hill, Box Hill, and Chantonsbury Ring.

Unusually fine modern Country Residence

Approached by a drive. Replete with every convenience. Three reception rooms, billiards room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Self-contained cottage. Large garage with flat over. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN SERVICES.

Delightful woodland gardens

Inexpensive to maintain and forming an ideal setting.

10 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

For Sale at a moderate price.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.





HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"



SUSSEX

Five miles Haywards Heath.
ATTRACTIVE MANOR HOUSE OCCUPYING PICKED POSITION



400 feet above sea level
21 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms, 4 reception
rooms, billiards room. Own
electric light (main shortly
available). Own water
supply. Stabling, garage.
Flat, 2 cottages, etc.
Charming grounds with
well-stocked walled fruit
and kitchen garden in all
about 10 Acres.

PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD. Additional land available.
Full particulars from the Joint Agents: MESSRS. W.M. WOOD, SON & GARDNER,
Crawley, and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.
Regent 8222. C.8254

WIMBLEDON COMMON

"MARGIN HOUSE," MARRYAT ROAD



A delightful modern Freehold residence with beautiful lake of 4 acres. A fine sheet of water stocked with fish. Four reception, 3 baths, 14 bed and dressing rooms, ground-floor offices.

Central heating, constant hot water. Oak floors and staircase. Altitude 170 ft.

Gravel soil. Beautiful grounds 7½ Acres.

Garage and cottage. Vacant possession.

HAMPTON & SONS will offer the property by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4, Thursday, October 17 next, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors: MESSRS. REYNOLDS & GORST, 7, Arundel Street, W.C.2. Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., High Street, Wimbledon (Tel.: Wim. 0081), or 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (WIM. 0081)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

NORTHANTS

Lovely rural country about 12 miles from Northampton and Rugby.

550 feet above sea. [Magnificent views. Good hunting neighbourhood.

Fine Georgian House in good order with modern comforts in a well-timbered park. Approached by long drive with lodge at entrance. Central hall, 4 lofty reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Modern well-equipped offices with staff sitting room. Main electricity. Complete central heating. Modern drains. Garage for 5 or 6 cars. Good stabling. Range of glass. Fine grounds. Walled kitchen garden. Paddocks.



About 50 Acres. FREEHOLD £12,500

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. W.50,810

SUSSEX DOWNS

Near Birling Gap. 400 ft. up with magnificent views over South Downs and the sea.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE with 3¼ ACRES

Five principal beds, 3 reception, 2 dressing, bath.

MAIN SERVICES, CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage with flat over. Stabling.

IN GOOD ORDER.

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Apply HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. C.27,595

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

By order of the Trustees.

BANTONY ESTATE
Salehurst, Ewhurst and Bodiam, Sussex.
ABBAY FARM with farmhouse incorporating portions of 12th-century Cistercian Abbey, Bantony Farm, Marshland, 5 cottages, gravel pit, building land, in all 267 ACRES.
GROSS RENTS £386 PER ANNUM.
FREEHOLD. Auction in Lots Sept. 27, 1946.

LANGRIDGE & FREEMAN
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
BERWICKSHIRE
FOR SALE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION. THE RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE OF RENTON, RESTON STATION. EXTENT 600 ACRES

The residence faces south, is well situated amidst wooded grounds, contains 3 public rooms, 8 bedrooms, 6 secondary bedrooms, bathrooms and very complete offices. Electric light, central heating, ample water supply, well-stocked garden, telephone. Farming—the two farms are organised for dairy farming and have suitable standing and byre accommodation for the owner's well-known T.T. herd producing 110 gallons per day. Ample cottages. Good secondary house suitable for farmer. To be offered for Sale by Auction within the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, September 24, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).—Solicitors: MACRAE, FLEET & KENNIE, 57, Castle Street, Edinburgh. Estate Agents and Auctioneers: WALKER FRASER & STEELE, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, and 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co.,
23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

"CONDORA," WADHURST, SUSSEX
Distinctive residence, 6 bed, bath and 2 reception, sun room, offices, double garage. 7½ acres with tennis court. AUCTION SEPTEMBER 27 at TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—**R. E. PELLOW & Co.,** Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.

TO LET

CHETLE HOUSE, DORSET. On borders of Cranborne Chase, 7 miles N.E. from Blandford. Interesting Queen Anne Mansion of moderate size in small park and gardens of 6 acres. To Let for term unfurnished. Additional land for home dairy and shooting over manor of 1,100 acres can be arranged.—Particulars: H.V. DUKE & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Dorchester (Tel. 426).

MAYFAIR. Unfurnished Flat to let off Berkeley Square. Six bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, servants' quarters. Lfr. C.H.W. Rent £1,200 p.a.—WIMBLEDON AND Co., 19, Berkeley St., W.1. MAY. 5593.

TO LET

ROXBURGHSHIRE. "Brieryhill," Hawick. To let furnished for such period as may be arranged from October. Four public, 6 bedrooms (3 with h. and c.), bathroom and other conveniences. Garage.—Particulars GEO. & JAS. OLIVER, W.S. Hawick.

WELLS, SOMERSET. Very convenient Residence in attractive setting overlooking the city. Three reception and small study, 7 bed, day and night nurseries, 4 bath, good attic rooms if required. Mains water, electric and gas. Aga cooker. Redecorated, etc. Well laid-out grounds, tennis courts, stabling, etc. Gardener's cottage. Either mainly furnished or unfurnished.—For particulars apply: HIPPISELEY & SONS, Chartered Land Agents, Wells, Somerset.

WANTED

COUNTRY HOUSE in village south or south-west counties preferable or near sea. Preferably within reach of large town. Wanted to Rent on long lease by gentleman, small Country Cottage or self-contained quarters; Co.'s water and electric light and power, 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., kitchen, garage, 2 rooms or 1 very large lounge. Extremely house-proud and careful tenant; been in present house 21 years. Rent in advance if helpful.—Box 531.

LONDON 30 MILES. North or West preferred. Wanted for one year, small Furnished Country House, 3 bedrooms, small garden, detached. No children. Unimpeachable references. No agents.—Box 579.

NORTH OF PERTH. Wanted to purchase, large Mansion House or Shooting Lodge suitable for use as first-class hotel.—Full particulars together with price to F. F. BRADSHAW, Hay Lodge, Nairn.

FOR SALE

BORDERS OF LEICESTER, NORTHANTS AND RUTLAND. 16th-century stone-built Residence, completely modernised, together with charming old Mill converted to form a modern suite of offices. The residence contains a wealth of old oak and provides: Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, library, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, excellent domestic offices. Electricity, good water supply, modern drainage. The whole has been modernised regardless of cost and occupies an ideal situation amid lovely grounds and surrounding country. Outbuildings and 3 garages. For sale leasehold, together with the whole of the choice antique furnishings, which forms one of the finest collections in the district. Price £12,500 with early possession.—Particulars from DAKING & WRIGHT, Estate Offices, Broadway, Peterborough.

FOR SALE

EXMOOR. Old detached Cottage of character, unoccupied, suitable for reconstruction; 3 bed, 2 living rooms, ¼ acre. Freehold £400.—Box 577.

FACING SOUTH OVER HAM COMMON. Charming Georgian House, standing in grounds extending to 3½ acres. Vestibule, lounge hall, 2 large reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices with servants' hall. Garage for 2 cars. Well matured and laid out gardens with lawns, flower beds, vegetable gardens, and greenhouses. Vacant possession in September.—Particulars from Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. MAYfair 3771 (32484/T.H.B.).

MIDLOTHIAN. Hatton Estate for sale, 8 miles west of Edinburgh, with 162 acres in all. Hatton House stands in about 85 acres of gardens, wooded policies and parks, and has been a famous Midlothian residence since 1653. The house, in perfect modern condition, contains 5 reception rooms, 21 bedrooms in all, 7 bathrooms, passenger lift, electric light and central heating. Garages, stables, walled gardens, 6 cottages. Also Orchardfield Farm of 77 acres, let on lease, with house of 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. and ample stabling for the herd of 26 T.T. cows.—Apply Sole Agent: C. W. INGRAM, F.S.L. 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

NEAR HUNSTANTON. Georgian Residence for sale with immediate possession. Three rears, 11 beds., bathroom. Garage, stabling, e.l. Attractive pleasure garden, tennis court and 2 greenhouses, 2 paddocks. Total area 20 acres. Price asked £5,500.—Full details from HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Estate Agents, Cirencester.

SOUTH-WEST NORFOLK. Centre of finest shooting country. Freehold Georgian Character House and 6 acres, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, central heating throughout, 2 cottages and fitted laundry. Walled vegetable garden, greenhouse with vines. Immediate possession. Price £9,850 or near offer.—Apply, Box 511.

SURREY. Beautifully planned Residence in a magnificent setting with modern fittings and furnishings in new condition, ready for occupation without further expense. It contains 3 reception, panelled billiards room, 4 main and 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Seven minutes from station, 40 minutes London. Garden and paddock of over 7 acres, self-supporting kitchen garden. Modern cottage with bathroom, garage (2) and stabling. The reasonableness of the price of £20,000 for this unique property can only be ascertained by inspection.—Box 513.

FOR SALE

NORTH DEVON, near Blackmoor Gate. For sale, delightful Country Residence, comprising 8 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms and excellent domestic accommodation including 3 staff bedrooms. Large garage, stabling and outbuildings; beautiful well laid out grounds, greenhouses and orchard. Two small cottages. The whole comprising about 9½ acres. Also conveniently arranged farm buildings comprising shippens for 14 cows, stables, sheds, etc., together with excellent meadow, pasture and arable lands, comprising an additional 50 acres and let on a yearly tenancy. The property is beautifully built, in a good state of repair, and is off the main Barnstaple-Ilfracombe-Lyton Road. Purchase price is £11,000. Vacant possession of the house on completion.—Box 583.

PERTSHIRE. For sale, one of the finest Grouse Moors in Central Scotland, extending to over 5,000 acres, is very well wooded and regularly burned and drained. Average bag over 10 years prior to the war, 1,200 brace. Excellent Lodge, most conveniently situated, contains usual public rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' accommodation and extra bedrooms in an annexe. Electric light. Four cottages with bathrooms. Available for this season.—Full particulars and order to view apply: E.1493, WALKER, FRASER AND STEELE, Estate Agents, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, or 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

PULVERBATCH, SHROPSHIRE. "The New House." Delightful old-world Country Residence, amid typical undulating Shropshire countryside, with farmyard and 82 acres.—Full details from COOPER & GREEN, Shrewsbury.

SOUTH BUCKS. In beautiful Chiltern Hills. London 40 miles. Fully modernised Farm Residence, 70 acres (6 acres woodland); 4 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, central hall, parquet floors, Euse cooker. Including a pedigree Attested herd of dairy cattle, modern milking shed, milking machine and usual farm machinery. In lovely surroundings and a home with all modern conveniences. Vacant possession, £17,500. Might consider selling livestock separately.—Box 582.

SURREY. RAYMOND WOOD, Estate Agent, Godalming, Surrey (Tel. 920) offers the following property: Near Godalming. Small Modern Country Estate on high ground 2 miles from main line station. A well-planned Residence containing 5 rec. (including billiards or music room), 9 bed., 1 dressing room, 2 bath, all main services, modern drainage. Lodge and 2 cottages. Double garage, open barn, etc. 10½ acres including 2 paddocks. £12,500 with vacant possession of the whole.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

QUILDORF

Situate in a quiet position about 300 ft. above sea level, near to an old village.

A Delightful XVth-Century Farmhouse
with a wealth of old oak and in first-rate order

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Garage for 2 cars.

The charming old gardens have been well maintained, and there are lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, etc., in all ABOUT 1½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,707)

UNDER 30 MILES N.W. OF LONDON

In a fine position 500 feet above sea level with splendid views.

An Ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country Club, etc.

Large entrance hall, 4 reception, 20 bedrooms (most having fitted basins, h. and c.), 5 bathrooms, splendid domestic offices with servants' hall. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. TWO COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE. ALSO SMALL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, at present let at a nominal rent. Beautifully timbered grounds, hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about

30 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Occupying a fine position adjoining a golf course and National Trust Land, commanding magnificent views.

A Lovely Old Tudor House

Completely restored and now in first-class order.

Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light, excellent water supply (mains available), central heating.

Fine Old Barn, Garage, Outbuildings.

Delightful pleasure gardens, grass terraces, ponds, vegetable garden, orchards, woodland and pasture, in all

ABOUT 39 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with possession.

Inspected and strongly recommended by OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (17,734)

HERTS, NEAR BOXMOOR

Occupying a fine situation some 500 ft. above sea level and commanding magnificent views over beautifully wooded country.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

In excellent order and approached by a carriage drive. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, studio or playroom, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Companies' electricity, gas and water. Central Heating. Garage for 3 cars. Useful outbuildings.

Delightful well-timbered grounds with lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, etc., in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD
The owner would be willing to consider selling the house complete with furniture and all fittings.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,729)

Near MAIDENHEAD

In a secluded position close to a village green and with south aspect.

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE completely remodelled and modernised at considerable expense.

Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

Main Electricity and Water. Central Heating.

Cottage, stabling, 2 garages.

Well-disposed grounds including rose garden, orchard, kitchen garden, pasture, etc.

The River Bourne runs through the grounds which extend to ABOUT 5½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £10,500 WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected by Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (17,709)

5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

NEAR LIMPSFIELD COMMON

Attractive position. Magnificently unspoilt views.



A good Modern House well equipped, in perfect order. Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices include servants' sitting-room, main electric light, gas and water. Garages. Four-roomed cottage. Delightful gardens.

Freehold for Sale privately or by Auction in October. Vacant Possession of House and Grounds.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

By order of the Executors.

Mid-way between Sevenoaks and Tonbridge. Hildenborough 2 miles. Sevenoaks and Tonbridge 4½ miles. London about 26 miles.

The attractive Freehold Residential Property
SOUTHWOOD, SEVENOAKS WEALD, KENT

occupying a fine position on high ground. Full south aspect. Amidst unspoilt well-wooded country. A well-built Family Residence. Accommodation arranged on 2 floors. 9 principal bed and dressing rooms, 5 servants' rooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 5 reception rooms, billiards room. Main electric light and water. Central heating. Garages and stabling with 5-roomed flat over. Lodge. Gardener's cottage. Chauffeur's cottage. Small farmery with good buildings and balli's house. Attractive well-timbered gardens. Productive well-stocked walled kitchen gardens. Park-like pasture, arable and woodland. In all

ABOUT 42 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE, LODGE, 2 COTTAGES AND ABOUT 10½ ACRES

CURTIS & HENSON

will sell the above by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, October 9, 1946, as a whole or in FIVE Lots (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. DAWSON & Co., 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Auctioneers' Office: 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1 (Telephone Grosvenor 3131).

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

SUSSEX

Lovely part. Just south of Ashdown Forest.

ENCHANTING PERIOD HOUSE

A beautiful example of WILLIAM AND MARY ARCHITECTURE, formerly one of the most noted Rectory Houses in the county.

Accommodation: 12-14 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, up-to-date offices. Main electricity. Central heating. Co.'s water. Garage for 4 cars. Picturesque entrance lodge. Cottage. Farmery.

Gardens of exceptional charm and beauty. Grandly timbered. Formal and rose gardens. CHAIN OF ORNAMENTAL LAKES. Swimming pool. Woodland and farmland in all about

70 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3NEWBOLDS FARM, MONMOUTH
BY AUCTION OCTOBER 4
AT MONMOUTH

90 ACRES, about 70 excellent grass (an additional 50 ACRES can be rented), very healthy land carrying a well-known herd of Pedigree British Friesians. Free water laid on to every field. Modernised house of character with much oak. Main electric light and power. Two large rec., 5 bed., bath (h. and c.). Ample buildings also cottage. Almost tithe free.

VACANT POSSESSION.
In conjunction with COLES, KNAPP AND POWELL, Auctioneers, 2, Agincourt Square, Monmouth (Tel.: Monmouth 69), BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Kens. 0152).

CHICHESTER, SUSSEX

2 miles Goodwood Race Course, 9 miles Bognor.

Yachting centres at Bosham and Itchenor.

WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

Long drive approach. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bed, 3 baths. Main electric, water and gas. Garage. Cottage.

11 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, as above.

NORTH SOMERSET

700 ft. up. Wonderful views.

PICTURESQUE TUDOR COTTAGE

Stone built and with oak beams, inglenook open fireplaces, etc. 2 large reception rooms. 3 bed., bath, h. and c.

ALL CONVENIENCES.

PRETTY GARDENS AND PADDOCK.

3½ ACRES

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD £3,500

BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Tel. Ken. 0152-3).

GENTLEMAN'S EXCEPTIONAL

FARMING ESTATE, NORFOLK

700 ACRES of highly productive mixed lands in high state of cultivation and affording excellent shooting with a VERY CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER most attractively situated.

Four rec., 8 bed., 2 bathrooms, main electricity. Secondary farmhouse, 2 sets of very good brick buildings and several good cottages. All in excellent condition. An estate of importance and outstanding quality, and which can be well recommended. Within easy reach of Norwich. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH EARLY POSSESSION. BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, as above.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

SURREY

Close to Walton Heath and Kingswood Golf Courses. Accommodation on 2 floors only.
Full south aspect.



They comprise lawns, flower beds, well-stocked kitchen garden, woodland with water, and rock garden with fountain. **IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES**
FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE
All further particulars of the Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (D.1292)

This charming Residence, completed regardless of cost just before the war, has oak doors and floors, central heating and all modern conveniences.

Large entrance hall, cloak-room, 3 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, 8 bedrooms (some with fitted basins), dressing room (with shower), 3 beautifully fitted bathrooms. Main electric light, gas and water are connected. Garage for 3. The gardens and grounds are beautifully laid out and are in excellent order.

KENT.

700 FEET UP ON DOWNS

One hour London, electric train or Green Line. Near bus.

SPACIOUS STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE with lounge, lofty rooms, ideal for Nursing Home, School, etc.

Fifteen bed, 2 dressing, 2 bath and 2 bath cubicles, 4 reception rooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. PART CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage, stabling, lodge, 2 cottages.

Well-timbered grounds and lovely parkland level enough for playing fields.



46 ACRES

PRICE £12,000

Inspected by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (2027)

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 0911
(2 lines)

HAMPSHIRE

Glorious position surrounded by and overlooking the New Forest.
EXCELLENT FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN A SMALL PARK
PARKHILL HOUSE, LYNDRUST Equally suitable as a private residence,



hotel, nursing home or school. On 2 floors. Lounge hall, 4 reception, 16 bed and dressing (9 basins), 5 bath, and capital offices with Esse cooker. Co.'s water and electricity. Complete central heating. Modern drainage. Independent hot water system. Excellent cupboards. Stabling. Garages. Chauffeur's flat. Lodge. Model farm and 2 cottages (let) Delightfully timbered gardens with terrace, fine old lawns, sunk rose garden, swimming pool, ornamental water, walled kitchen garden and parkland in all about **42 ACRES**. Vacant possession of the house, gardens, garages, stabling, flat and lodge. To be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, October 29, at 2.30 p.m.—Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1 (Tel. Regent 0911). Solicitors: Messrs. SHARPE PRITCHARD & Co., 12, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.2 (Tel.: Holborn 9574).

HAMPSHIRE

QUEEN ANNE (RED BRICK) COUNTRY RESIDENCE

in a very favoured part of the county, 60 miles from London, 1½ miles from a small market town, close to the village, 400 ft. up. Southern aspect, beautifully rural surroundings. Good sporting district. 3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Large garage. Well-timbered gardens easy to run, and 2 meadows, in all about



4 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH EARLY VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's Agents: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,497)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON. E.C.4

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

Central
9344/5/6/7

CAMBERLEY

About a mile from town and station. Southern aspect.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 STAFF
ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 4 RECEPTION
ROOMS.

MAIN SERVICES

TWO BUNGALOWS.

GARAGE AND STABLING.



Well-timbered grounds with lawns, tennis
court and extensive kitchen garden, in all about

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD £9,500

(subject to contract).

Further particulars from Agents: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Cen. 9344.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(Regent 4685)

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT:

"RUSSELLS" WATFORD

The valuable Freehold Estate originally the Dower House of the Essex family. Comprising Mansion with 22 or more bedrooms, large public rooms, domestic quarters, and 2 cottages, together with delightful

PARK AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT 27 ACRES

Suitable for Residential or Institutional purposes, or for development as a Building Estate.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION at an early date, with VACANT POSSESSION

Auctioneers: Messrs. MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 4685), in conjunction with STIMPSON LOCK & VINCE, 9, Station Rd., Watford. (Tel.: Watford 2215/7).



Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

By direction of Mark Palmer, Esq.

NORTH RIDING, YORKSHIRE

Between Saltburn and Whitby. Easily accessible from the Tees-side towns.

In Lots. Freehold. **THE GRINKLE ESTATE, Loftus, Saltburn. 2,955 ACRES** including The Important Mansion suitable for School or Institution.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.



28 bed and dressing rooms, 2 halls, 5 reception rooms. Stabling for 15. Garage for 5. Cottage and 33 ACRES. Also Home Farm House with vacant possession. 3 reception, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

14 farms. 34 cottages. Small holdings. **The Tiger Inn.** A number of valuable lots of standing timber and a small grouse moor.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS (unless previously sold privately by

JOHN D. WOOD & CO. on Thursday, September 26, 1946, at the King's Head Hotel, Darlington, at 11 a.m.

Illustrated Particulars (price 5/-) from:

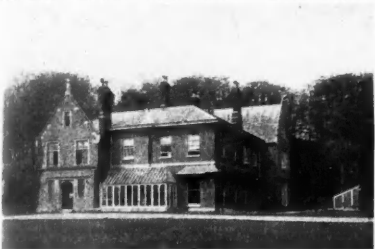
Solicitors: Messrs. COOPER & JACKSON, 18, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1. Agent: F. MILLER, Esq., Estate Office, Grinkle Park, Loftus, Saltburn. Auctioneers' Offices: 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

By direction of the Trustee of the late A. J. Boger.

THE WOLSDON ESTATE, CORNWALL

Cornwall and Devon borders. Within 5 miles of Plymouth.

Attractive Modernised Residence. Excellent Wild Fowling on an abutting Estuary.



Well Timbered Lands. Hall, 3 reception, conservatory, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath, domestic offices.

Companies' water, electric light and power. Modern Drainage.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge. Cottages. Old-world gardens and grounds, grass and hard tennis courts, walled kitchen garden.

142 ACRES

Sunwell Farm, a small holding, and some accommodation land.

For Sale by Auction at Plymouth during October 1946 (unless sold privately). Auctioneers: D. WARD & SON, 11, The Crescent, Plymouth, and JOHN D. WOOD AND CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

By direction of Her Grace Helen Duchess of Northumberland.

BOXHILL

1/2 mile Dorking North Station. Dorking 2 miles. Delightful situation with river frontage. **CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, BOXLANDS**



Hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices. Companies' water, gas and electricity. Central heating. Chauffeur's cottage. Heated garage for 3. Also The Beehive Cottage (requisitioned) and 9 1/2 ACRES of well-timbered grounds. With Vacant Possession (except Beehive Cottage). For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately), at the London Auction Mart (Room D.), on Wednesday, October 2, 1946, at 3.30 p.m.

Full particulars from Solicitors: Messrs. MAY, MAY & DEACON, 49, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. HEWETT & LEE, 144, High Street, Guildford; JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

By direction of Sir William Collins.

HARCOMBE, ROPLEY, HAMPSHIRE

1 mile from station and between Winchester and Petersfield.

JACOBINE STYLE RESIDENCE

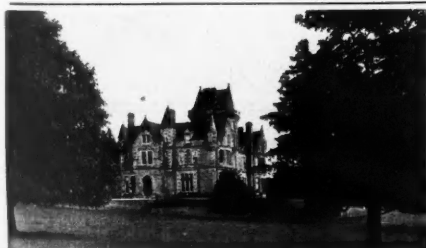


about 400 ft. up, facing west and south, approached by carriage drive. Lounge hall, 3 reception, modern offices, 6 principal bed, nursery, and 4 servants' bed. Company's electric light. Ample water. Independent h.w. supply.

Garage, stabling, inexpensive garden with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, woodland walks, etc. Excellent vacant cottage.

For Sale with about 20 ACRES, PRICE £12,000. Or, a further 175 ACRES of agricultural land adjoining would be included with vacant possession of the whole, PRICE £15,000.

Further particulars of the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (6654)



ESTATE OF ORCHIL

Perth 18 miles, Stirling 13 miles, Crieff 6 miles.

Superlative House with 4 reception, 6 principal and 5 secondary bed, 5 bath.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

Garage, outhouses. Walled garden. 9 estate cottages. 7 well-let arable farms with home farm in hand. Sporting facilities including mixed shooting and trout fishing. Several timber plantations.

2,000 ACRES

Rental £1,215/18/4

For Sale by Auction at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, 2.30 p.m., October 8, 1946

Solicitors: Messrs. CONDIE MACKENZIE & Co., W.S., 75, George Street, Perth. Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1



By direction of C. B. B. Smith-Bingham, Esq.

VALE OF AYLESBURY

In the centre of Whaddon Chase Hunt. Winslow Town and Station 2 miles. Verney Junction 1 mile. Buckingham 5 miles. Aylesbury 11 miles. Bletchley 12 and London 55 miles.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE **TITHE FREE THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY** comprising: **ADDINGTON HOUSE** (as a Lot with 24 or 170 acres)

A charming Queen Anne Residence

Beautifully situated. 2 halls, 4 reception, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices. Central heating. Private electric light plant. Modern drainage. Main water and auxiliary supply. Kitchen garden. Hunting stabling. 7 cottages. Homestead. Grounds and lake. Woodlands, park and farmland.

The whole extending to about 170 ACRES



For Sale by Auction as a WHOLE or in TWO LOTS (unless sold privately meanwhile), at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on October 2, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. TAYLOR & HUMBERT, 5-11, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. HUMBERT & FLINT, 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 (Tel.: Holborn 2078/2079 and Hertford 2052); JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above.

HILLS BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND DORKING

One of the loveliest positions in Surrey. On the slope of Pitch Hill.

UNIQUELY SITED MODERN STONE-BUILT HOUSE

in the style of an Italian villa with lovely terraced grounds containing flowering shrubs and trees. Hall and dining room combined, 2 reception rooms (one 24 ft. square), billiards or play room, 9-10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Main electricity, gas and water. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

Basins in most bedrooms. Four-car garage with good flat over.

ABOUT 8 ACRES

Freehold £12,500. Vacant Possession. Ready to walk into.

Sole Agent: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (21,805)



FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION BETWEEN BANBURY AND WARWICK

Kineton 4 miles, Banbury 9 miles, Leamington Spa 12 miles.

On outskirts of Picturesque Village.

LOVELYSTONE-BUILT TUDOR HOUSE

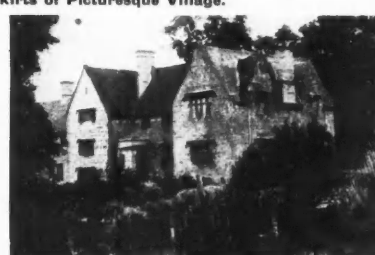
in splendid order with 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge, 4 reception room, main electricity, central heating, every convenience.

Esse cooker. Garage for 3.

Excellent loose boxes. Cottage with bathroom, 2 bedrooms, etc.

ABOUT 14 ACRES

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (51,580)



By direction of C. H. Hunt, Esq.

BRIGHTLEIGH, OUTWOOD COMMON, NEAR REDHILL, SURREY

Surrey-Sussex Borders. Redhill 5 miles, Horley 3 miles. Electric trains to London 40 min.

A particularly attractive Residential Property. 3 reception, billiards room, 10 bed and dressing rooms and 3 bath, good offices.

Excellent stabling, garages, 2 cottages and beautiful pleasure grounds and park-like meadows.

20 ACRES

with Vacant Possession.



To be Sold by Auction at the London Auction Mart on October 1 (unless sold privately).

Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, or WATKIN & WATKIN, Estate Agents of Reigate and Tonbridge.

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

AUCTION SALE (IN 2 LOTS) THURSDAY NEXT, SEPT. 26th, at TOWN HALL, BLANDFORD, at 3 p.m.

HANFORD ESTATE, BLANDFORD, DORSET

Lovely part of the county, 4 miles Blandford, easy reach of Salisbury.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE



Original Jacobean House

In a wonderful state of preservation.

Many panelled rooms and other period features. Completely modernised with electricity, central heating. 18 bed and dressing rooms, 8 bathrooms, magnificent hall, and 3 reception rooms.

SET WITHIN OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND FINELY TIMBERED PARK. HOME FARM (at present let) with good house and buildings. Several cottages.

Valuable woodlands.

ABOUT 750 ACRES

The estate is bounded for 2½ miles by a river affording excellent fishing.

Solicitors: Messrs. BIRCHAM & CO, 46, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Auctioneers: WILSON & CO. as above.

SEVENOAKS, KENT

Delightful position. 30 minutes London.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE IN GEORGIAN STYLE

in first-rate order. All main services, central heating, polished oak floors, fitted basins, h. and c., 6 beds., 3 baths, 3 reception. Garage. Excellent cottage. Finely timbered grounds. About 8 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD 10,000 Gns. Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Grosvenor 2838
(2 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London.

PERFECT SECLUSION ON THE HERTS AND BUCKS BORDERS VACANT POSSESSION

300 ft. up on the Chiltern Hills. Between Berkhamsted and Chesham. 1 hour London.

An Old-World BLACK AND WHITE FARMHOUSE

The accommodation, entirely on 2 floors, comprises:

3 RECEPTION, 7 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER

2 GARAGES WITH ROOM OVER. STABLING.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS with fine holly hedges.



2 ACRES FREEHOLD for Sale

WEST SURREY

Easy reach London. Bagshot 2½, Woking 6 miles.

2 DRIVES, LODGE. COTTAGE. 300 FEET UP

Ten bedrooms (h. and c.) 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, central heating, main electricity and water.

22 ACRES

TENNIS COURTS. KITCHEN GARDEN. PINE AND SILVER BIRCH WOODLAND.

FREEHOLD £12,000

VACANT POSSESSION

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IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT
OXFORD, SURREY
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SEVENOAKS

Overlooking the Wildernesse Golf Links.



THIS LUXURIOUS MODERN RESIDENCE standing in grounds of 9 acres. Containing: 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, well appointed domestic offices, Central heating. Main services. Garage for 3. Double tennis court, orchard and woodland. 9 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £16,000.

Owner's Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2247/48); and at Oxford and Reigate, Surrey.

A SUPERBLY-APPOINTED MODERN GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Surrounded by beautiful woodland, 700 ft. above sea level.



KENT. In a perfect setting, between Sevenoaks and Oxford, this WELL-DESIGNED SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, beautifully fitted and containing 10 bedrooms, dressing room, 4 bathrooms, 3-4 reception rooms. Chauffeur's quarters, double garage. Hard tennis court. SOME 20 ACRES, including 14 acres of woodland. Central heating. FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, Oxford. (Tel.: Oxford 240).

700 FEET ABOVE REIGATE

Adjoining National Trust Land. Full south aspect.



THIS IMPOSING SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, suitable for private occupation, hotel, scholastic or institutional purposes. 2 miles Reigate, amidst beautiful country, 1½ miles Walton Heath Golf Course. 18 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 reception, billiards room. Main electricity and water. Central heating. About 6½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £9,500. VACANT POSSESSION. More land available. Owner's Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Reigate (Tel.: 2938 and 3793).

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861 Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

DORSET. Sturminster Newton 2½ miles. FINE MODERNISED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, Manston House, Sturminster Newton, containing spacious galleried hall, 3 reception, 6 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices. All services. Garages, stabling. Lovely gardens bounded by river Stour. Garden room. Cottage and 2 paddocks. ABOUT 5½ ACRES. Vacant Possession. For Sale by Auction, unless previously sold by private treaty, by Jackson Staps & Staff and Tresidder & Co., at The Half Moon Hotel, Sherborne, Dorset, on Friday, October 18, 1946, at 3 p.m. Particulars, price 1/-, from Solicitors: Messrs. Knocker & Foskett, The Red House, Sevenoaks, Kent. Auctioneers: Messrs. Jackson Staps & Staff, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1066): Messrs. TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

YACHTSMAN'S AND GARDEN LOVER'S IDEAL £8,000

FALMOUTH HARBOUR. Overlooking Carrick Roads. Unique small Residence, 2 reception, loggia, 2 bath, 5 bedrooms. Main electricity. Telephone. Garages. Boathouse, quay. Lovely sub-tropical gardens, orchard and woodland intersected by stream.—TRESIDDER & CO. 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (17,320)

SOMERSET. Five minutes' walk station. Charming 15th-CENTURY HOUSE. Three reception, 2 bath, 5 bedrooms. All main services. Flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. 4,000 GUINEAS. Freehold. Possession September.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,613)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.,

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

SMALL ESTATE BARGAIN. 115 ACRES. £10,000 WEST GLOS.

GEORGIAN HOUSE in a lovely position 600 ft. above sea level with magnificent views. Lounge hall, cloaks, 3 sitting, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. SPLENDID COTTAGE.

Chauffeur's flat. Garage. Stabling. Small farmery. Orchards, pasture, woodlands. FREEHOLD. WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, READING TO NEWBURY

In one of the loveliest villages away from main roads yet within a mile of main line station to London under the hour.

Three to four sitting, cloaks, 6-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER AND DRAINAGE. Esse cooker. Central heating. Garage, and lovely old-world garden.

FREEHOLD. 2 ACRES. £9,000
WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

LOUGH CORRIB, CO. GALWAY

In wooded surroundings on picturesque Hill o' Doon.

Substantial 10-roomed Residence for Sale, reasonable price. Excellent fishing and 'cock shooting, private boat pier. One of the nicest properties in Connemara. Details and photographs on application.

Sole Agents:

JOYCE, MACKIE & LOUGHEED, F.N.A.A.,
Galway (Tel. 78).

ESTATE

Kensington 1490
Telegrams:
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HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
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BEAUTIFUL NEIGHBOURHOOD c.3

30 minutes south of town.



ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE

with a gate to a favourite golf course. Hall, large lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Secluded gardens extending to

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807).

By order of W. N. Cuthbert, Esq., J.P., M.P. c.4

MILLFIELD, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX



Georgian-Style Freehold Residence

Commanding exceptional sea and landscape views. Lounge hall, 3 reception and 10 bedrooms (basins), 3 bathrooms, modern offices (Aga). Central heating throughout. Main services. Garage for 3, and men's room. Hard tennis court.

About 2 Acres. AUCTION, OCTOBER 1 NEXT.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. JOHN BRAY & SONS, 1, Devonshire Place, Bexhill-on-Sea (Tel. 14), and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806).

NORFOLK c. 4

Close to Thetford. Handy for Norwich, Cambridge and Newmarket.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

with hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, lavatory basins, hot and cold, bathroom, model offices.

Central heating. Gas. Electric light. Co.'s water, etc. Two garages.

Attractive grounds with tennis and other lawns, 150 fruit trees, kitchen garden, meadow.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES

ONLY £5,750 EARLY POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806).

MAYFIELD, 21, CHRISTCHURCH PARK, SUTTON, SURREY c.1

10 minutes station, electric services to London and South Coast.



ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE

facing south, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, playroom, bathroom. All main services. Double garage.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN
VACANT POSSESSION

AUCTION, OCTOBER 1 NEXT

Joint Auctioneers: PIDGEON & Co., 7, Station Way, Crossways, Cheam (Tel.: Vigilant 7001/2), and HARRODS LTD., (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 810).

GLENGARRIFF BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS c.4

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Garage with flat over. All mains services. Central heating.

Beautiful grounds of over 2 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

(unless previously sold privately) on September 24 next, at Harrods Estate Sale Rooms at 2.30 p.m.

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NORTH DEVON c.2

In a lovely part, providing inexpensive sport and commanding panoramic views.



GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Four reception, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

Main water, electricity, central heating. Fitted washbasins. Garage and stabling. Chauffeur's quarters. Gardens and grounds.

IN ALL ABOUT 11 ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,250

VACANT POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

SOUTHERN ISLE OF WIGHT c.2

Standing high in a fold of the Downs facing south and enjoying panoramic views of the surrounding country and the coastline down as far as Portland.



SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT HOUSE

Four reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main water and electricity. Garage, stabling. Gardens of about 2½ acres. Paddock 5½ acres.

IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES

FREEHOLD £5,750 OR OFFER

VACANT POSSESSION.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809).

SURREY HILLS c. 4

Lovely position. Extensive views.



ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

with sun lounge, 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, model offices.

Central heating throughout. Electric light. Co.'s water.

Garage, cottage, etc. Beautiful grounds.

IN ALL ABOUT 25 ACRES

PRICE £15,000 OR OFFER

(might be sold with about 2 acres).

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806).

CHISLEHURST c. 5

Well-wooded situation, yet within easy reach of station and buses.



MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

in Queen Anne style. Four reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating. Garage.

CHARMING GARDEN. LAWN. ORNAMENTAL TREES. HERBACEOUS BORDERS ETC.

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HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 828), or Messrs. W. LEVENS & SON, F.A.I., Orpington, Kent.

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DORSET

10 miles from Bournemouth, 1 mile from Wimborne Minster. Adjoining Broadstone Golf Course.

The important and valuable Freehold Residential and Agricultural Estate

MERLY ESTATE

Including the imposing Georgian Residence "MERLY HOUSE," 20 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms and ample domestic offices. Companies' electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Excellent septic tank drainage. Outbuildings. Matured grounds, woodland, parkland covering an area of just over **42 ACRES**. Extensive stables, garages and chauffeur's cottage. Walled-in productive kitchen gardens and glasshouses and 2 cottages, about **5 ACRES** in all. Well timbered park pasture land, Merly pond and woodland of about **25 ACRES**. Enclosures of first-class pasture land and woodland in suitable lotted areas varying from about **9 ACRES TO 25 ACRES**.

HIGHER MERLY FARM

Equipped with excellent house and ample farm buildings with just over **73 ACRES** of pasture land and 2 cottages. Merly Post Office with cottage and garden. Detached cottage and garden. The property has considerable main and other road frontages. The whole covers an area of about

227 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION OF ABOUT 70 ACRES

To be Sold by Auction in 14 lots at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on Thursday, October 17, 1946, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. LUFF, RAYMOND & WILLIAMS, Church Street, Wimborne, Dorset. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

HAMPSHIRE

In the Test Valley with $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of fishing in the River Test and a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles which could be rented.

DELIGHTFUL SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

COMPRISING

ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE

containing 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.

DELIGHTFUL RIVERSIDE GARDEN.

Garage accommodation for 3 cars. Kitchen garden.

MODERN STAFF COTTAGE.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

Valuable meadow and two duck meres.

The whole extending to about **19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ACRES. PRICE £11,000 FREEHOLD.**

Sole Agents: Fox & Sons, 2 and 3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton. Tel: 3941/2.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL WEST CLIFF BOURNEMOUTH

Occupying a picked position and commanding magnificent coastal and sea views.

Every flat has a very beautiful outlook

Modern self-contained
Luxury Flats to be let
unfurnished.

DURLEY CHINE COURT

Three bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms, 2 reception rooms.

Rents from **£500 per
annum inclusive.**

Several flats containing 2
bedrooms, bathroom, 2
reception rooms.

Rent **£400 per annum
inclusive.**



Lock-up garages. Central heating. Lift and constant hot water.

For particulars apply Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

A unique opportunity of securing a small property in this delightful coastal village with vacant possession.

LULWORTH COVE, DORSET

The favourite coastal resort on the shores of the English Channel. 9 miles from Wareham. 23 miles from Bournemouth.



The well-situated semi-detached Freehold Residence

"COVE HOUSE"
WEST LULWORTH
Occupying a good position and commanding fine open views over delightful country. Five bedrooms, bath-room, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen and offices. Main electricity, power, water and drainage.

The property stands on land having frontage of about 65 ft. and a depth of about 150 ft.

Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.

To be Sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on September 26, 1946, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. LOCK, REED & LOCK, 53, High West Street, Dorchester. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, HANTS

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast and close to the borders of the beautiful New Forest.

The delightfully situated modern Freehold Residence

"SPRINGGETTS" SEA VIEW ROAD HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA

Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and offices. Companies' electricity, gas and water. Main drainage. Garage.

Pleasant garden with lawns, ornamental trees and shrubs. The whole extending to just over $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE. Vacant possession on completion

To be Sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on October 17, 1946, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. MASLEN & MASLEN, 596, Christchurch Road, Boscumbe, Bournemouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth



HOVE, SUSSEX

Glorious position on the Downs about 350 ft. above sea level. Extensive sea views to the Isle of Wight. Riding and golfing facilities. 2 miles Brighton Station.

"THE CHANTREYS," DYKE ROAD AVENUE, HOVE

CHARMING FREEHOLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE STYLE RESIDENCE

Five bedrooms (fitted basins, h. and c.), tiled bathroom, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom, sun loggia, usual offices.

DETACHED BRICK-BUILT STABLING

Three loose boxes, harness room, grooms' room, forage store. Garage. Matured garden. All main services. Central heating.

Also a VALUABLE BUILDING SITE at present used as a Paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT **1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES**

To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, October 17, 1946, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 2277 and 7279 (4 lines).



FRONT ELEVATION



THE STABLES

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE 44-52 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)
Telephone: Bournemouth 6300 (Five lines)

**What a
bride was
told about
her husband**



"IF HE is a little irritable in the mornings," his mother had said, "don't take any notice. It's just that often after a hard day, his digestion is too tired to cope with supper. As you know, one's digestion ought to be resting at night, not working. I should give him a cup of Benger's at supper or last thing. Benger's helps you to digest your food, soothes you and sends you to bed with all the nourishment of a satisfying meal. You sleep well and wake up fresh and fit . . . try it! Benger's has a delicious flavour."

Why Benger's Food is so good for you

People don't realise that milk is tough work for the digestion last thing at night. Active enzymes in Benger's Food break up these curds, partially pre-digest the milk so that you absorb the full nutriment of the milk without digestive strain. Benger's, today, is as easy to make as a cup of cocoa. At chemists and grocers, from 1/9 a tin.



Household Milk and Tinned Evaporated Milk both make delicious Benger's. Try it!

BENGER'S LTD., HOLMES CHAPEL, CHESHIRE

Covetousness



Though ye take from a covetous man all his treasure, he has yet one jewel left; ye cannot deprive him of his covetousness.

JOHN MILTON (1608-1674).

An unpleasant vice, in its worst forms; but a human enough weakness in its milder aspects. Who, for example, could blame any woman for coveting her neighbour's Eagle Range? More especially if her husband had often tactlessly commented on the excellence of the neighbour's cooking!

We are preparing at least one good deed to shine in a naughty world, for soon even this occasion for covetousness shall be removed. Soon there will be an Eagle Range for every woman.

Product of



Radiation Ltd.

EAGLE RANGE & GRATE CO., LTD., ASTON, BIRMINGHAM 6

London Showrooms: 7, Stratford Place, W.1

IN GREY OWL'S MEMORY



"How can any woman wear a trapped fur knowing that every hair on that skin has vibrated with prolonged torture?" These were Grey Owl's words to me.

Write for leaflet of Fur Crusade and Humane Trapping Campaign, which names Furs you need not be ashamed to wear, also tells how to kill domestic animals and poultry humanely. Funds needed for more advs.

Mrs. C. Van Der Byl, 49, Tregunter Rd., London, S.W.10

QUALITY

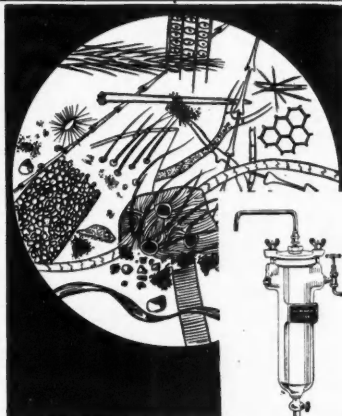
FLAVOUR

**BERMALINE
BREAD**
is Baked
BY APPOINTED BAKERS

PURITY

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**WESTERN PEARL
RUM**
*A glowing source of strength
comfort and good cheer.*
Sole Importers: SOUTHBORO OF LONDON



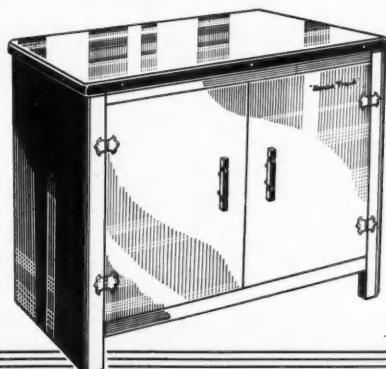
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BERKEFELD FILTERS

Berkefeld Filters, Ltd., Dept. 65, Sardinia House, Kingsway, London.

Unfiltered drinking water often looks like this!

Impurities and nasty things like this in your drinking water? If you could see it under the microscope as it comes from the cistern—you might be surprised. But there's a sure safeguard—the Berkefeld filter. Low in first cost, simple to instal and maintain, it gives you the priceless certainty that your drinking water is always above suspicion.



"House Proud" for the Modern Kitchen

House Proud Kitchen Furniture is here, in High Grade Steel and Aluminium. It's colourful, it's substantial, it's modern, it's essentially practical. The name is a guarantee of lifetime service, finest quality and value for money. Ask for it at leading Furnishing Houses and Stores.

"House Proud" PRODUCTS
VERNONS INDUSTRIES LTD. LIVERPOOL



Those were the days,



AND THIS WAS THE SHOE CREAM
and still is!



Examples illustrated have been sketched as representative of furniture which is actually available.

DESIGNED for gracious living . . a 'Georgian' style lounge suite in carved walnut, representative of the exquisite reproduction period furniture to be seen at Harrods.

HARRODS GALLERIES

HARRODS LTD

SLOane 1234

LONDON SW1

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2592

SEPTEMBER 20, 1946



Harlip

MRS. DAVID PRICHARD

Mrs. Prichard is a daughter of the late Sir David Llewellyn, Bt., and of Lady Llewellyn, of the Court, St. Fagans, Glamorgan. Her marriage to Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, took place recently. Before the war she was joint M.F.H. of the Talybont with her brother, Sir Rhys Llewellyn

COUNTRY LIFE

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The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d. Annual subscription rates including postage: Inland and Abroad, 86s. 8d.; Canada, 84s. 6d.

NEMESIS AND MR. BEVAN

WHEN Mr. Aneurin Bevan announced, with a flourish of trumpets, last autumn that henceforward the detested sharks of private enterprise would not be allowed any part in the attack on housing, level-headed people looked askance and every practical expert in the country prophesied that not only would he not get anything like the number of houses that are obviously required, but that he was putting the most effective brake on housing progress that could well be imagined. He answered all criticism with a medley of vituperation and defiance, and said he would stand or fall by his decision. The fall of any Minister in this country has never proved an irremediable disaster, and probably would not (or will not) in Mr. Bevan's case. But it is undoubtedly a disaster that after a year of doctrinaire administration based on an initial and glaringly false judgment, the Government should be faced with a successful campaign of lawlessness and contempt for the rights of property, guided and sponsored, it would seem, by the Communist Party. Quite apart from this obviously menacing social situation we see a complete deflation of the grandiose housing promises trumpeted a year ago. There is no talk of houses by the million to-day, and the higher standards of accommodation which were to prevail henceforth can mean little to the thousands who are now ready to put up with all the discomforts of crudely organised camp life in order to keep a roof over their heads. By comparison those who are to be allowed to occupy half-finished pre-fabricated houses are in clover. Yet Mr. Bevan is not abashed, and it was on the eve of the occupation that he became more defiant and cock-a-hoop than ever.

The seizure, without authority, of accommodation left vacant by the Services and even the temporary occupation of empty premises might not be so dangerous a symptom of the public mood were there any evident signs that Mr. Bevan's policy, though slow in its initial stages, was gathering momentum and pace as the days go by. But there is none. Wherever a comparison can be made between houses erected by private builders for profit and houses ordered by local authorities, the advantage of speed is always with private enterprise. Mr. Bevan scents some sinister conspiracy which provides the private builder with more labour per house than the contract builder erecting houses for local authorities can muster. Mr. Derek Walker-Smith and other of the Minister's critics explain the technical problem more simply by pointing out that "speculative" builders make a more rapid start on their jobs than do local authorities, and so are able to secure and retain a full supply of the relatively

scarce craftsmen who are required in the later stages of house building.

There are other considerations of the kind. The contract builder now takes on more houses than he can hope to manage at the same time. He has as a rule a far less balanced team to drive than his competitive rival. Anyhow there seems no doubt that his rival puts through a better job of work in a shorter time. If only administration were not hag-ridden by Mr. Bevan's prejudice and prepossession it might be possible, one would have thought, to take advantage of the fact that the speculative builder can put up houses not only faster, but cheaper, than the contract builder. It appears that to-day the speculative builder can build a house of approved type for £1,130—for which he is allowed to receive £1,200, while local authorities rarely get their costs of construction for the same type of house down below £1,350. Why should not the obvious remedy be adopted and the speculative builder be encouraged to build as many houses of approved type as possible, for sale, only to local authorities, at £1,200? It would save a good deal of money and get things done much faster.

HARROW, SEEN FROM THE TRAIN IN EARLY MORNING

*I have seen Harrow dreaming on her Hill
In early sunlight;
So shadowy-bright
Above the dew-chilled empty fields
That she did seem
A vision riding on the morning air,
A shining dream.
And, as I gazed, I thought to see
Hill, trees and spires, all this felicity,
Vanish in wreathing mist before my eyes,
Leaving the empty fields and wide pale skies.*

JANE PARKER.

DISTRESSFUL HARVEST

AFTER a year's toil, it is a sad disappointment when, as happened this harvest, Providence decrees that man shall be denied part of his reward and secure the rest only with excessive labour. In 1946 of all years we needed to save the English wheat crop in good order for milling. Plans had been made to take a much larger proportion than usual of the home crop into the mills straightaway to fill the gap that threatened in imported supplies. So far there has been a mere trickle from our own fields, and the grain has been excessively damp and soft. Much that farmers hoped to thresh and sell immediately is necessarily going into rick, where it will have to stay to dry out for several months. Few farmers have been able to earn the premium that the Government offered on early threshing, and some wheat which sprouted green in the stooks will be fit only for animal feed. This non-millable wheat will be a godsend to poultry farmers who were faced with the prospect of infinitesimal rations for their laying birds. If we get fewer loaves from English wheat fields, we should get more eggs. The brewers, like the millers, are disappointed in the quality of this season's grain. Some people may say that the substance of our present austerity beer is so dim that it can hardly matter what quality of barley is used in malting. But the brewers, despite all handicaps, take a pride in producing the best beer they can, and no doubt again this autumn they will exercise all their accustomed discrimination in choosing the barley they will buy. The rest will go, at a lower price, through the Ministry of Food for feeding animals.

THE CANAL SYSTEM

AN Inland Waterways Association (address 11, Gower Street, W.C.1) has been formed to champion the claims of the canal system, not only on the score of sentiment and pleasure, but as a still potentially valuable means of transport. Hundreds of miles of canals, bought up by the railways to eliminate competition, have fallen into neglect, and the nationalisation of transport is likely to extinguish the greater part of those remaining in commission. Can we

afford that, asks the Association. Would it not be more economic, instead of spending great sums to render congested roads capable of carrying more heavy goods, to relieve both road and rail by restoring more of the canals? Another argument advanced is that, with the prospect of declining export trade, and of consequently greater emphasis on town-and-country inter-change traffic (fresh food from the country, manufactured goods and fertilisers from the towns) the original purpose of the canals is recurring. Considerable expenditure would be needed for restoration and adaptation to motor barges, not necessarily any larger than the present 30-ton "Monkey" boat. But, in any case, and with the obscurity of the future, it is satisfactory that a body now exists to state the case for "the lady of the barge." Incidentally, I.W.A.'s brochure, in stating that English canal history "virtually begins with the Duke of Bridgewater in 1761," ignores that remarkable pioneer, Sir Richard Weston, and his Way Navigation, undertaken in 1649.

THE COMMON BUZZARD

THE old saying about giving a dog a bad name is true of the larger birds of prey, and in particular of the common buzzard; witness the letter on the destruction of buzzards in our Correspondence columns this week and a recent letter from the Duke of Bedford on the same subject. Yet in fact the buzzard is a most useful ally of the farmer, living largely on animals harmful to agriculture. Meadow voles, long-tailed mice and young rabbits are the principal items of its fare, but it is not above eating carrion. This may account for allegations of lamb-slaying, a feat quite out of character for this placid, lazy fowl, whose ambition is small and easy quarry that can be picked up with the minimum of effort. There are few finer sights than a pair of buzzards in the air, soaring up and up, with hardly a tremor of their wide wings, circling ever higher and higher on the uplifting currents, wonderful exponents of the glider's art. But prejudice dies hard: people with guns are apt to shoot wildly at anything and everything of the hawk kind, and the bigger the hawk the more liable it is to be a target. It is greatly to be hoped that indiscriminate slaughter of hawks large and hawks small, of hawks rare and hawks common, will not be a feature of anti-vermin campaigns, whether of the unofficial or official variety. As it is, the harmless buzzard has been driven from nearly all the more highly cultivated areas, and is mostly confined to the wild moorland and hill districts. We do not want it to become yet another name on the list of species exterminated in Britain during the last hundred and fifty years.

AMNESTY FOR BOOK-BORROWERS

WHAT are the precise motives actuating those of us who are bad borrowers of books? Leaving on one side the deliberate thieves—let us hope a small band—do we simply forget all about the book, or are we so constitutionally lazy that we lack the energy to go up the parcel and take it to the post office? Or again after we have had the book a certain time, are we prevented by a sense of shame? Whatever the reason for our badness it seems that an amnesty is the way to make us good. The Loughborough Public Library lately announced that books could for a certain time be returned without fear of fines, and eleven hundred of them came flooding in in less than no time. Aberdeen is now to follow this example. Aberdonian jokes will no doubt ensue, but the librarian hopes for something more solid, since there are at present 2,500 volumes missing. It appears that at Loughborough a certain number of the lost sheep returned to the fold by post and often with no clue to the sender, but a large number were handed in by those who professed to have come across them by accident. Probably this was in many cases nearer the truth than might be supposed. The news of the amnesty sent them to their bookshelves, and there was the accusing volume proclaiming their villainy. The moral is doubtless that we ought to have a periodical book hunt, lest we forget or have too long forgotten.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A CORRESPONDENT has supplied me with two interesting Nature notes, one of which would go to prove that salt is as attractive to birds as it is to most animals. He has, under his bedroom window, a large lump of rock salt, and it is visited daily by rooks, jackdaws, wood-pigeons, thrushes, blackbirds and many others, which peck at the block itself, or at the soil around it. The fact that such wary birds as the wood-pigeon and rook come down daily to a "salt lick" under the actual walls of an occupied house would go to prove that the condiment is very essential to them. I am surprised at this, for all our poultry experts warn us to take great care that anything very same, such as the unconsumed portion of the breakfast bacon ration, does not find its way into the chicken bucket, but, I suppose, if a hen swallowed half an inch of some of the stuff with which we are issued to-day, it would get into its system in one dose sufficient salt to satisfy the requirements of the whole flock for six months.

It is very easy to overdo the application of salt, as I discovered when our Berberine cook, while suffering from a hashish hang-over during the celebration of Bairam, served up at a dinner party strawberry ice-creams flavoured with the condiment instead of sugar. I suppose the two white products do look very much alike when one is seeing everything in a blurred golden haze of amnesia. I do not think the salted ice-creams on this occasion caused as much consternation as might have been expected, for, by the time we had reached the sweet stage, the palates of the party were running in reverse, or missing on two cylinders. This was due to the two *safra* (waiters), who had been present at the same hashish party, having poured neat brandy into sherry glasses with the soup, and substituted port for claret later on in the dinner. The whole business went to prove that which we all learn sooner or later in Mahomedan countries—the folly of giving dinner parties during the month of Ramadan and the four-day celebrations of Bairam which follow the fast.

THE other story concerns a peculiar groaning noise my correspondent heard in the geranium bed immediately below the window, and on looking out he saw a toad held firmly by the hind leg by a grass snake. The toad, a particularly large and powerful one, was making a terrific effort to drag himself along and away from the snake, and with each painful inch he gained he emitted a loud groan. When my correspondent intervened on behalf of the toad by picking up the aggressor, the snake grudgingly released his hold and dropped the toad, whose hind leg was bitten to the bone. The toad, which did not seem to worry very much about the damage, then crawled off into the undergrowth, and the snake after a moment's indecision writhed away in the opposite direction.

My correspondent asks if the snake could have intended to swallow the toad, but it is very difficult to tell what a snake's intentions are. From my circumscribed observations of the snake family it would seem that, inadvertently, through not giving the matter proper consideration in the first place, they seize some creature which is really far too large to be swallowed comfortably, but that once a snake has committed himself he is loath to admit defeat, and he will carry on the struggle for a whole day or even longer. They would seem never to give a thought to possible stomach



N. G. Baguley

IN THE THAMES VALLEY AT HAMBLEDEN

trouble later, as otherwise the python would show some discrimination in the selection of his meal and would not seize, as he does so often, an antelope equipped with a pair of indigestible and undetachable horns. It must be a terrible experience to spend, as does the python, about a quarter of one's life's span trying to digest one indigestible meal.

I HAVE seen few snakes this chilly year, if one excepts the slow-worm, which is not a snake. A suicidal member of this species had to be lifted off the front steps of a house in North Wales every sunny morning while I was staying there. While walking along a narrow path through the heather in the New Forest a few days ago, I thought I saw a Dartford warbler in a furze bush nearby, and halted in my tracks to watch the bird. I stayed in the spot for over a minute, moving a yard or so from time to time to get a better view, and the Scottie, who was convinced at first that I must have seen a rabbit, remained with me until he had satisfied himself that I was up to my usual idiocies, and worrying myself about such uninteresting things as birds and fish.

When I had made up my mind that it was not a Dartford warbler, as I had hoped, I looked down and saw an adder two feet long almost between my feet. As it was a typical 1946 August day he was half-frozen with the cold and was moving very sluggishly, so that presumably during the whole time of the bird observation I, in shoes and stockings, and the Scottie, bare-footed, had been dancing a form of fox-trot or Highland sword-dance among the coils of the snake. There must be some sylvan or Arcadian deity who directs the feet of the unwary in the fastnesses of the Forest.

ON looking through a pile of old COUNTRY LIFE copies in search of an item, which I did not find—as in some mysterious fashion the war seems to have upset my memory entirely so far as passage of time and dates are concerned—I came across a letter in the Correspondence columns about the custom in the Evesham district of hanging up a sheaf of corn from the autumn cutting to ensure a goodly harvest the following year. This is a custom which, I thought, was practised in Dorset many years ago, though recent enquiries about it would suggest that the present generation are far too busy filling up forms about past, present and future harvests to trouble about hanging up a token sheaf to propitiate St. Strachey, the present god of productivity, who, incidentally, does not seem to come up to the standard of either Demeter, the original holder of the post in Eleusinian times, nor even of St. Woolton during the Churchillian dynasty.

I am interested in the origin of the custom,

as in the Middle East it is practised in some parts, and in the small village of El Arish, in Sinai, a sheaf of barley, much appreciated by sparrows, is hung over the doorway of every cottage, being replaced by a new one at harvest time, which in those parts takes place in April. I imagine, though I do not know, that the custom has been passed on through the generations both in this country and the East, despite the adoption of Christianity in the first and Islam in the second, since the pagan days of Greek and Roman mythology, when special rites were performed in honour of the Roman goddess of harvest, Ceres, and her Greek counterpart, Demeter.

One feature of this festival of Cerealia, which has been allowed to die out, was the hunting of a fox with a burning torch tied to its brush. This must have been an extremely risky thing to do if the Harvest Festival took place at a time when the corn was standing in the fields, or in stooks. I recall that Samson successfully destroyed the whole of the Philistine wheat crop by employing foxes as fire-carriers.

ONE of the features of the peace which followed the war of 1914-18 was the great number of returned Service men who, forsaking their old callings at the desk or factory bench, launched out as poultry farmers and small-holders immediately they were demobilised. This, I presume, is the more or less natural result of hard service abroad, especially in desert lands, during which the home-sick soldier longs intensely for his own country, and for the conclusion of hostilities which will enable him to enjoy peace, and all that peace may mean, in his home land. The peace of which he dreams, even if he may hail from a city or industrial district, is that which only our quiet countryside can offer, and the calling which can provide it, and which his small capital will permit, is that of poultry farmer.

The most popular books in the various prisoner-of-war camps in Germany and Italy were those which dealt with poultry and pig-farming, and during those long weary years a considerable number of men learnt all that can be learnt from the written word of the pursuit they proposed to follow immediately they returned to this country. It is a bitter disappointment for them to find that, among the thousand odd things one is forbidden to do in this land of the free, is to start a poultry farm, or in fact any sort of farm on which livestock figure. The only possible way in which the ex-Service man can start his farm is by the purchase of an existing one, together with the ration of food-stuffs which goes with it, and, though one may expect to pay at least three times the 1939 value for the land and buildings, no one knows what price the outgoing tenant may put on the essential ration allowance.

WITH TURNER IN WHARFEDALE

WATER-COLOURS AT FARNLEY HALL

By G. BERNARD WOOD

ALMOST 150 years ago, J. M. W. Turner, then a young man in his middle twenties, came to a Yorkshire whose landscape was as yet barely touched by the Industrial Revolution. As every lover of art knows, the county, and Wharfedale in particular, because of the Farnley Hall association, was to become the springboard of his rise to fame. Indeed, Ruskin regarded his Yorkshire subjects as "on the whole the chief tutors of Turner's mind." Factory and mill have crept into some of Turner's haunts, chiefly in Otley, and around Kirkstall and Skipton in neighbouring Airedale, but the painter would find little to decry to-day in the other places that crowd his earlier sketch-books.

In *Modern Painters* Ruskin gave a mellifluous word-picture of Turner's first visit to the county, where he was to find so much inspiration, and the warm patronage of Squire Fawkes of Farnley Hall.

At last fortune wills that the lad's true life shall begin; and one summer's evening, after various wonderful stage-coach experiences on the north road . . . he finds himself sitting alone among the Yorkshire hills. For the first time the silence of Nature round him . . . and behold, far as foot or eye can race or range, the moor and cloud . . . Pride of purple rocks, and river pools of blue, and tender wilderness of glittering trees, and misty lights of evening on immeasurable hills.

There is no record of how or when Turner's long and close association with Walter Ramsden Hawthornthwaite Fawkes began. Turner was in Yorkshire about the year 1802 making drawings for one of Dr. Whitaker's topographical works, but Dr. A. J. Finberg has found in Turner's Swiss sketch-books for the same year indications that the rising young artist was already receiving commissions from Fawkes. Turner may, therefore, have visited Farnley Hall before 1802; on the other hand, the association might have begun in London. In any case, it was Turner's Swiss subjects which forged the first link of friendship between the two men, and the Farnley visits followed, providing a fascinating picture of country-house virtuosity, until Squire Fawkes's death in 1825.

Situated on the crest of the wooded park that recedes from the north bank of the River Wharfe, above Otley Mill, Farnley Hall commands a fine sweep of country. Away to the west and north-west, swathed in purple-grey mist, are the hills and moors around Ilkley and Upper Wharfedale; immediately to the south, across the valley, Otley Chevin rises up in

gaunt splendour to a height of 900 feet, while the soft russets and greens of moorland and pasture spread towards Almscliffe Crag on the eastern skyline, and clothe the bold contours between Farnley village and the Washburn Valley, as this strikes away towards Nidderdale on the north.

Farnley is a Saxon name, given as Fernelai in Domesday Book. The Fawkes family were in the neighbourhood as far back as 1289, when "damages were granted in favour of Falkes, who had been charged with others for cutting down woods at Lyndeleye." By 1300 a Fawkes of Lindley, a couple of miles to the north of Farnley, was paying tribute for his lands to the Archbishop of York. Later members of the family, by now established at Farnley, repeatedly proved themselves benefactors of the people by agitating against unfair laws.

The older portion of Farnley Hall is Elizabethan. In 1780-90 John Carr, of York, under

the direct influence of Robert Adam, built the Georgian wing, which faces south, thus overlooking the broad expanse of the dale which Turner was to gaze upon with rapture so often, when he came a few years later.

Hawthornthwaite Fawkes, the Squire's son, once related that during a stormy day Turner called him on to the terrace with the words: "Hawkey! Hawkey! Come here! Come here! Look at this thunderstorm. Isn't it grand? Isn't it wonderful? Isn't it sublime?" "All this time," said Hawthornthwaite, "he was making notes of its form and colour on the back of a letter. I proposed some better drawing block, but he said it did very well. He was absorbed—he was entranced. There was the storm, rolling and sweeping and shafting out its lightning over the Yorkshire hills. Presently the storm passed, and he finished. 'There, Hawkey,' said he. 'In two years you will see this again and call it Hannibal Crossing the Alps.'"

Visitors to the Academy Exhibition of 1812 saw the promised painting, which was found so terrifying in its realism that Elizabeth Digby, the Edinburgh blue-stocking, who saw it later in Turner's London gallery, took it to be a representation of the end of the world. The painting is now in the National Gallery.

Some time before 1816 Fawkes commissioned Turner to make a series of Yorkshire drawings. The Greenwich sketch-book gives a list of subjects, including Farnley, Bolton Abbey, The Strid, Barden Tower (all in Wharfedale), Ingleborough, Weathercote Cave, and Gordale Scar. It is probably to this series (in part) that Fawkes refers in a fragment of an undated letter preserved among the Turner papers at the National Gallery:

By to-morrow's coach I shall send you a box containing two pheasants, a brace of partridges, and a hare.

Remember the Wharfedales—everybody is delighted with your Mill (probably Otley Mill). I sit for a long time with it every day.

To Walter Fawkes's second wife, widow of the Rev. the Hon. Pierce Butler, whom he married in 1816, we owe most of the scanty textual records of Turner's comings and goings at Farnley, for she kept a diary. Some of the first entries allude to a family trip during which Skipton, the Trough of Bowland, and Brough Hall were visited—all in the wettest weather. On reaching Gordale, Mrs. Fawkes wrote, the despondent party set off for home, all except Turner, who "went on a sketching tour." The heavens continued to frown, and Turner wrote later to a friend concerning this trip: "Weather miserably wet. I shall be web-foot like a drake—excepting the curled feather—but I must proceed northward." Again, in the same letter, he wrote: "The passage out of Teesdale leaves everything far behind for difficulty. Bugged most completely (*sic*), Horse and its Rider, and nine hours making 11 miles."



1.—FARNLEY HALL—A WATER-COLOUR BY TURNER



2.—THE DRAWING-ROOM AT FARNLEY HALL
Turner's *The Dort* appears over the fireplace

Upper Teesdale is certainly difficult country, but "little Turner," as the second Mrs. Fawkes called him, was a poor horseman. Once he begged to drive the family home across the Farnley moors, and before long the gig was ditched. Afterwards he was known to the victims as "over-Turner." Sport was not his *métier* either. Though he sometimes accompanied his host's shooting parties—in attire approximating to evening dress!—his successes with the gun were highly unorthodox. His first "bag," an accidental one, was a cuckoo.

In his younger days Hawskworth Fawkes often made fun of the odd little figure with his tall hat, tail coat, and dangling trousers. His famous sketch of Turner, which was intended as a caricature but is nevertheless considered a good likeness, is still preserved at Farnley (Fig. 4). It was Hawskworth, however, who persuaded his father to buy Turner's fine picture, *The Dort*, painted in 1818. According to the family annals, Turner had shown the picture to the young man before sending it to the Academy. Hawskworth was determined



3.—A SHOOTING PARTY ON FARNLEY MOORS—ANOTHER TURNER PAINTING

Fawkes offered to pay £500 for the whole set. Turner was so delighted that, impatient to get them hung, he mounted them himself by affixing them to cards with the aid of wafers.

The diary of John Cam Hobhouse, Byron's friend, who was at Farnley in 1823, gives another glimpse of the private salon there. Under the date October 14, 1823, he wrote:

I found several guests (at Farnley) and amongst them the most celebrated landscape painter of our time—I mean Turner—who was employed in making designs for a museum intended to contain relics of our Civil Wars, and to be called Fairfaxiana. The walls of one of the large rooms at Farnley were, when I was there, entirely covered with a collection of Turner's water-colour drawings, chiefly sea-pieces and sketches of ships.

"Turner the Enchanter," as William Carey once called him after seeing him lionised in Fawkes's gallery at Grosvenor Place, London, occasionally demonstrated his amazing methods to his Yorkshire patron. The Squire would sit for an hour or two in his workroom, watching the paper being "soaked, blistered, daubed, rubbed, and scratched with the thumbnail until at length beauty and order broke from chaos." Hawskworth Fawkes had also seen that long, deft thumbnail at work, whipping the sea of one picture into suitable fury. Hawskworth's young sister took it as a snub when, asking Turner one

day what he thought of one of her own water-colours, he curtly replied, "Put it in a jug of water!" Some time passed before she realised that, far from being snubbed, she had been given a valuable tip—a hint of Turner's own "sponging" process—for which any of his rivals would have been more than grateful.

When Squire Fawkes died in 1825, Turner felt the loss very deeply and "could not speak of the shore of Wharfe" afterwards "but his voice faltered." The memories attaching to Farnley filled him with a nostalgia which further visits would, he declared, have rendered too painful. Francis Hawskworth Fawkes, who succeeded to the estate, frequently invited the painter to his hearth, but, though much correspondence passed between the two, and every year until Turner's death in 1851 "Hawkey" sent him a goose pie and game at Christmas, the Farnley visits ceased.

The Farnley collection of Turners continued to attract art-lovers. Ruskin wrote his pamphlet, *Pre-Raphaelitism*, around the collection, which he viewed in 1851, and again in 1884. His oft-repeated eulogy of Farnley, uttered on this second visit, was entered in the Visitors' Book:

Farnley is a perfectly unique place. There is nothing like it anywhere; a place where a great genius had been loved and appreciated, who did



4.—SKETCH OF TURNER BY HAWKSWORTH FAWKES

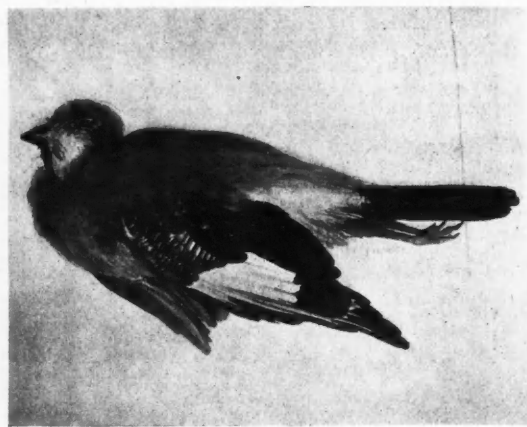
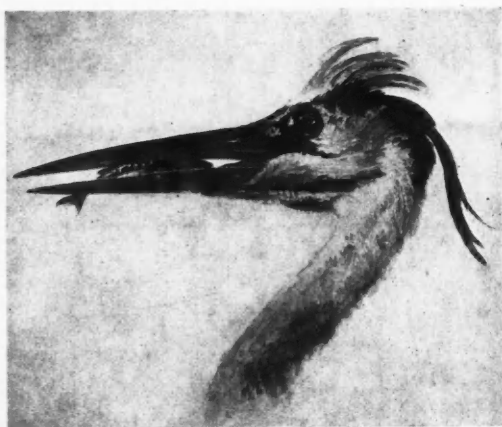
that it should come to Farnley, despite his father's protest that he had spent enough on art. "You want me to cut off the entail," exclaimed the heir, who came of age that year. "That," he added, dramatically, signifying *The Dort*, "is my price!" Offsetting a portrait by Reynolds, the painting, whose full title is *The Dortrecht Packet Boat from Rotterdam Becalmed*, still hangs in the drawing-room at Farnley (Fig. 2). "Any Fawkes who removes it from there," wrote Edith Mary Fawkes in 1887, "will be a traitor and a renegade to his race."

At one time Walter Fawkes was displaying to his guests no fewer than 200 of his friend's water-colours and seven oil-paintings. He is thought to have spent something like £3,000 on the collection, but the present market price would be at least five times greater. As will be shown, much of the collection has been dispersed. Meanwhile, it is interesting to catch further glimpses, as it were, of the paintings Turner was executing for his patron during the period 1804-21, when, wrote Edith Mary Fawkes, "there is no year that did not add to the treasures."

The memoirs of Edith Mary Fawkes date from 1887, when she compiled a remarkable family album, still at Farnley, with the express purpose of recording the range of the Farnley collection at that time. Not only does she give beautiful facsimiles (her own work) of the original paintings; she garnishes her account with several interesting anecdotes. One story relates how Fawkes bought a complete set of Turners, the product of a three-weeks' trip to the Rhine. Coming speedily to Farnley after landing at Hull, the painter pulled from his breast pocket fifty-one sketches tied carelessly in a roll with a piece of fishing-line. When



5.—VALLEY OF THE WHARFE FROM CALEY PARK



6, 7 and 8.—TURNER'S STUDIES OF BIRDS: HEAD OF A HERON; GROUSE AND JAY

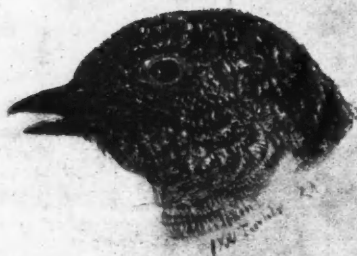
all his best work for that place, where it is treasured up like a monument in a shrine.

Since then many sales have been forced upon the family to meet heavy death duties; hence the latter part of Ruskin's statement is, alas, in need of revision. To-day the wizardry of Turner at Farnley is confined chiefly to *The Dort*, a fine study of Chamonix, and, in lesser degree, to several studies made to illustrate lines from Sir Walter Scott's poems. In addition, there are, fortunately, twenty-four beautiful water-colours of local scenes which form a kind of "inner" collection and probably include some of those "Wharfedales" commissioned by Walter Fawkes about 1816.

They are hung in the 18th-century saloon, whose windows frame Farnley Park and the Chevin beyond. The majority deal with the Hall itself, their subjects ranging from various interiors—the drawing-room, showing *The Dort* hung at the farther end (Fig. 2), the dining-room, the oak staircase in the Elizabethan portion of the house, and the 18th-century staircase—to a choice selection of views showing the mansion from terrace and gardens, Turner's Lodge, and Otley Bridge seen from Otley Lodge at the southern extremity of Farnley Park. Family associations in the neighbourhood are represented in studies of Lindley Hall and Hawksworth Hall; there are dainty little sketches of the Lake Plantation and Lake Tiny nearby. Turner's misadventures as a sportsman are recalled by his painting of a shooting party on Farnley Moors, with Squire Fawkes's tent in the foreground (Fig. 3). But what is regarded as the best of the series—a

painting in which Turner's genius found adequate scope—is the exquisite view of the Wharfe Valley seen from Caley Deer Park on Otley Chevin (Fig. 5).

This park, which is thought to have been stocked with red and fallow deer, goats, wild hogs, zebra and other animals by Turner's



9.—CUCKOO—possibly the one shot by Turner at a shooting party

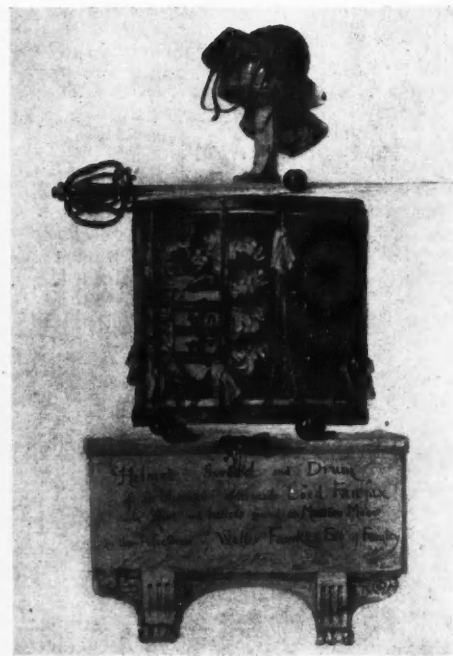
patron about 1820, forms part of the area recently presented to Otley Council as a war memorial by Major Le G. G. W. Horton-Fawkes, the present owner of Farnley Hall.

Two further items in this inner collection seem to have received little notice. One is a book entitled *Historical Vignettes and Fair-*

faxiana, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., which recalls Hobhouse's remarks. Designed as an illuminated commentary (there is no text) on the Cromwellian and Fairfax relics kept at Farnley, the book begins with a picture of the Coronation chairs at Westminster Abbey; then, page by page, Turner's inimitable colourings clothe such episodes as the Reformation, John Hampden, the Petition of Right, the Civil Wars, Charles's death warrant, culminating in a panegyric on the part played by Thomas Lord Fairfax in defence of liberty. A close friendship existed between the Fawkes and Fairfax families (see *COUNTRY LIFE*, March 15, 1946), and doubtless Walter Fawkes suggested that Turner should undertake this work as a private testament to an honoured name.

Almost as remarkable, in its way, is the portfolio, dated 1810, containing twenty exquisite drawings of birds and birds' heads, signed by the painter (Figs. 6 to 9). The subjects include the grouse, wood-pigeon, partridge, moor game, green woodpecker, guinea-fowl, moor hawk, woodcock, white owl, redbreast, jay, heron, peacock, goldfinch, game-cock, kingfisher, cuckoo, hen pheasant, cock pheasant and turkey. It is somehow gratifying to think of the hand that created *The Dort* expending equal care on the portrayal of a robin. And surely a smile lit up Turner's face as he drew the cuckoo (Fig. 9), for this is said to be a picture of the very bird that he brought down on Farnley Moor.

The author wishes to acknowledge Major Horton-Fawkes's kindness in allowing him to consult many family records and to take the accompanying photographs.



10.—THE RIVER WHARFE FROM FARNLEY. (Right) 11.—HELMET, SWORD AND DRUM OF THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX AT FARNLEY. A water-colour by Turner from *Fairfaxiana*

THE FUTURE OF THATCH

By J. D. U. WARD

A LONDON newspaper has made the pleasant suggestion that thatchers might help considerably with the post-war building programme. But in December, 1938, the same paper reported:

There are only about 400 thatchers left in Britain, together with another 130 or so who work in Norfolk reed. These are mostly old men, their average age being well over 50.

In some counties there is already an acute shortage of thatchers, the first-class men being booked up for years ahead, and in 20 years' time the existing number of thatchers will be halved.

The tragic thing is that demand for thatching is just beginning to show signs of revival and more people would like to return to a form of roofing that was common throughout a large part of England up to less than a century ago. Together with hurdle-making, it is probably the oldest of crafts still practised.

It was notorious that the wastage by retirement from the ranks of thatchers was not being made good by new recruitment, largely because the relative loneliness of the job made thatching

... a good Thatcher, while on the job, should earn at least £3 to £4 a week, and, even allowing for interruptions, his earnings should be equal to those of a well-established smith.

That seemed a most conservative statement even then, and conversation with various thatchers between 1930 and 1939 convinced me that they were probably earning more.

Many Norfolk reed thatchers worked only three or four days a week, and one Berkshire straw Thatcher said frankly that it was policy to keep two or three jobs going at once, because otherwise people thought that he was asking too much for doing a roof that he had begun, say, on Monday and finished on Friday!

Incidentally, some of the thatchers held strongly to the view that the quality of thatching straw had deteriorated because of the use of artificial manures instead of farm-yard dung. If that explanation was well founded, some of the straw produced now, when a six-years' war has caused the land to be forced more intensively than ever before, may be poor indeed.

One semi-historical aspect of thatching and thatched roofs merits remark by lovers of the countryside, especially since it has some relevance to the future. Everyone knows of the antiquity of thatch, and its primitive nature is obvious, but not everyone knows that gradually thatch came to be despised, especially in the nineteenth century. People who prospered had the thatch removed from their homes and had slates or tiles put on. This tendency was specially marked with churches. In Norfolk, for example, there were, near the beginning of the nineteenth century, 270 thatched churches.

There are now believed to be 58—and in Suffolk 18. (Are there ten more in the whole of England? I know of only one 20th-century thatched church—in the Isle of Wight.)

The feeling that thatch made a mean roof, unworthy of a church, was so strong that one parish, which could not afford wholly to re-roof its church, retained thatch on the hidden or field side and gave the church a new roof on the road side!



ST. AGNES'S CHURCH, FRESHWATER, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, BUILT IN 1908

uncongenial to the younger generation. The facts that good thatching is essentially manual work and that this tends to be a machine age may also have been pertinent.

Suppose now, under these circumstances, that England still has 400 thatchers of all kinds, what are the prospects of their making a substantial contribution to post-war building? Would not more than that number be kept busy with the maintenance of existing thatched roofs—too many of which are being replaced by asbestos or corrugated iron?

It is worth enquiring whether the aversion of the younger generation might not be overcome. Surely, with a war just over, there must be hundreds of young countrymen eager for an outdoor life, keen to be on their own, and not fearful of loneliness. As to this last point, there seems to be no reason why two-man or even three-man thatching partnerships should not become the rule rather than the exception—as in the past.

In December, 1943, Mr. Norman Wymer, a student of rural crafts, wrote in *COUNTRY LIFE* :—

The possibility of making greater use of the thatched roof as a feature of post-war building in rural areas is now being explored by planning authorities, and in at least one area a county thatching officer is being appointed to investigate these possibilities, to train more workers for the craft and to improve conditions generally.

More power to his elbow. Thatching is nearly always done by piecework, and would seem to offer—by any outdoor, manual standards—really attractive wages.

In 1938, when the average agricultural wage was about 35s. a week, the Rural Industries Bureau wrote :—



THATCHERS AT WORK AT RANWORTH, NORFOLK, IN WHICH COUNTY THE CRAFTSMAN'S MATERIALS ARE THE REEDS AND RUSHES WHICH GROW ON THE MARSHES

That was the general 19th-century attitude towards thatch. Now, although thousands of humble cottages are still thatched (and may they long continue so), thatch has come to be regarded as a rather costly type of roof for any new building—such a near-luxury as can be afforded only by relatively well-to-do people. This change might make for higher wages for good thatchers, and it is a relief to know that thatch is protected by a lively appreciative demand from going the way of flails and draught oxen.

At the same time, country-lovers would be sorry if thatched roofs gradually lost that wholly indigenous and completely natural air which they must retain while they cover the unpretentious homes of the country workmen. For thatch is, and should remain, essentially of the vernacular.

[The Secretary of the Rural Industries Bureau tells us that the Bureau's Thatching Officer is making a survey of those counties in which thatching is most needed. He is expected to complete his report soon. Providing that there is sufficient demand to secure the goodwill of the Ministry of Labour, training of new thatchers will then begin. There are already, it is thought, far more thatchers available than is generally imagined. Most county W.A.E.C.s appointed instructors to train farm-workers and W.L.A. members in rick-thatching. The Devon committee is believed to be the only authority to have its own Thatching Officer concerned with both ricks and houses.—ED.]



STONE COTTAGES WITH THATCHED ROOFS AT ASHBY ST. LEDGERS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

BRADSHAW'S AND THEIR CONNECTION—I

AN ENEMY OF HOGARTH By W. A. THORPE



1.—ONE OF FOUR HAM HOUSE TAPESTRIES: *THE DANCE*

Marked BRADSHAW in the bottom right-hand corner. Photograph in the Victoria and Albert Museum

THE country-house habit of sending for shopkeepers did great service to English art of the Restoration (1660-1815). It compelled the "inferior arts" to work to an architectural context, and it made tradesmen familiar with the taste of what Ellis called ability. A case in point is Bradshaw's, the Admiralty upholders (1764-74), of whom Mr. Ralph Edwards and Miss Margaret Jourdain have lately given an account. Some particulars may be added. It was not for nothing that

Bradshaw's furnished the apartments of the First Lord.

William Bradshaw's old enemy Hogarth, as many people will now know, scraped up a living in the seventeen-twenties by any designing job he could get from the shops. He was ready to tackle designs for printing or engraving, book-illustration, titles, trade-cards, all sorts of applied ornament for silver and horn, coach-painting, heraldry, inn-signs, and probably the forms of furniture and vessels. "Designers,"

said Hogarth in 1735, "are the Foundation of painting, Sculpture, Architecture, &c. . . and all the train of inferior arts which depend upon designing; all the Ornaments of Buildings, Gardens, nay of Furniture, Dress and Equipage, where the justness of the Outline and the Fancy of the Pattern give the neatness and Elegance of the Work." For some thirty years from 1734 he preached his gospel of English design to the "cabinet" quarter at his anti-gallic Academy in St. Martin's Lane. The results are to be seen not only in the detail of his moral histories and in the cabrioles of *The Analysis of Beauty* (1753); they dominated the draughtsmanship and the work of the precursors of Chippendale.

Meantime Hogarth's battle with big business was afoot. Designers, he wrote in his charter of 1735, are "oppressed by the Tyranny of the Rich; not the rich who are above them; not the rich of their own profession, but the rich of that very trade which could not subsist without them." They were "entirely in the hands of the shopkeepers." He spoke from experience of the racket in Soho.

The control of the tapestry trade by foreigners and Jews had not been easily won. In 1685 Count Dolling's refugees found to their sorrow that there was "no sale in England for any tapestries other than those with historical representations." They and their successors had to contend also with the English belief that all Frenchmen are Papists, and that Papists are the lowest form of life; so late as 1753 Pierre Parisot of Fulham advertised that his staff, though French, were respectable Protestants. The tapicers fought back with their "mystery." They informed the British public that good taste in tapestry was what they had to sell, and they encouraged "an Emulation in the Youth" to produce "such Designs as the Workmen may chuse to work upon." The policy was frankly stated by Zamboni in 1728: "*la tapisserie comme on fait en France et en Italie*," and "*les modelles pris des 4 Eléments dessinés par le fameux M. Le Brun*."

It was on the Element of Earth that Hogarth stood forth as the champion of English design. The enemy bore the name of Joshua Morris, tapestry-maker, of Frith Street. Bradshaw seconded him. Were they both of Jewish origin? In the *Daily Journal* of November 26, 1726, his man had advertised "a large quantity of curious fine new tapestry hangings," and he is known particularly by two signed panels, dated 1723, from Perrystone Court, Herefordshire, which were sold at Christie's in 1916. In 1727 Hogarth appeared



2.—THE CHEVENING SIDE-TABLE. Carved and gilt, with marble top. Probably by Bradshaw's. About 1730

as plaintiff in a tapestry action admitting that he had no experience of tapestry design. He was a natural fighter, and no doubt the promoter of a test case. The particulars are:

IN CUI BANCO

WILLIAM HOGARTH Plaintiff. JOSHUA MORRIS Defendant.
Middlesex { The Plaintiff declares that on the 20th of December, 1727 at Westminster aforesaid, Defendant was indebted to him 30 l. for painter's work, and for the materials laid out for the said work; which defendant faithfully promised to pay when demanded.

Plaintiff also declares, that Defendant promised to pay for the said work and other materials, as much as the same was worth; and Plaintiff in fact says the same was worth other 30 l.

Plaintiff also declares for another sum of 30 l. for money laid out and expended for Defendant's use, which he promised to pay.

The Defendant not performing his several promises, the Plaintiff has brought this action to his damage 30 l. for which this action is brought.

To which the Defendant hath pleaded *non assumpsit*, and thereupon issue is joined:

CASE

The Defendant is an upholsterer and tapestry-worker, and was recommended to Plaintiff as a person skilful in painting patterns for that purpose; the plaintiff accordingly came to Defendant, who informing him that he had occasion for a tapestry design of the Element of Earth, to be painted on canvas, Plaintiff told Defendant he was well skilled in painting that way, and promised to perform it in a workmanlike manner; which he did. Defendant undertook to pay him for it twenty guineas.

Defendant, soon after, hearing that Plaintiff was an engraver, and no painter, was very uneasy about the work, and ordered his servant to go and acquaint Plaintiff that he had heard; and Plaintiff then told the said servant, "that it was a bold undertaking, for that he never did any thing of that kind before; and that if his master did not like it, he should not pay for it."

That several times sending after Plaintiff to bring the same to Defendant's house, he did not think fit so to do; but carried the same to a private place where the Defendant keeps some people at work, and there left it. As soon as Defendant was informed of it he sent for it home, and consulted with his workmen whether the design was so painted as they could work tapestry by it. Upon this, Defendant sent the painting back to Plaintiff by his servant, who acquainted him. And they were all unanimous that it was not finished in a workmanlike manner, and that it was impossible for them to work tapestry by it.

Upon this, Defendant sent back the painting to Plaintiff by his servant, who acquainted him, "that the same did not answer the Defendant's purpose, and that it was of no use to him; but if he would finish it in a proper manner, Defendant would take and pay for it."

Defendant employs some of the finest hands in Europe in working tapestry, who are most of them foreigners, and have worked abroad as well as here, and are perfect judges of performances of this kind.

The Plaintiff undertook to finish said piece in a month, but it was near three months before he sent to the Defendant to view it; who, when he saw it, told him he could not make any use of it, and was so disappointed for want of it, that he was

forced to put his workmen upon working other tapestry that was not bespoke to the value of 200 l. which now lies by him, and another painter is now painting another proper pattern for the said piece of tapestry.

To prove the case as above set forth, call Mr. William Bradshaw.

To prove the painting not to be performed in a workmanlike manner and that it was impossible to make tapestry by it, and that it was of no use to Plaintiff, call Mr. Bernard Dorrier, Mr. Phillips, Mr. De Friend, Mr. Danten, and Mr. Pajon.

Lord Chief Justice Eyre (*d.* 1735) found for the plaintiff on May 28, 1728. The verdict not only

paved the way for the legislation of 1735 (8 Geo. II, cap. 13) which gave designers legal copyright in their own designs; it was a great victory for English art.

Among Bradshaw's supporting witnesses, Dorrier, Danthon (the French spelling) and Pajon belonged to families well known in the French tapestry trade. Counsel's memoranda on the brief suggested that the witnesses for the plaintiff were Sir James Thornhill, the history-painter, who had been Hogarth's tutor and was shortly to find himself his father-in-law; John Vanderbank (1694-1739), a big man in the London tapestry trade; a theatre connection of Hogarth's called Thomas King, who did portraits of Anthony Maddox, rope-dancer, and of Matthew Skeggs as "signor Bumbasto playing on a broomstick," and other celebrities.

Mr. Edwards and Miss Jourdain (*Georgian Cabinet-makers*) point out that from about 1740 the name of George Smith Bradshaw occurs in accounts. Metronymies were not then common in the commercial classes, and it may be that William Bradshaw, tapicer and upholsterer only, wished to strengthen the business on the cabinet side, "our" Mr. Smith being called George Smith Bradshaw for the name's sake, and to distinguish him from the other cabinet Smiths near. At all events the prosperous firm of Greek Street and Dean Street (1737-1787) did not forget that old Bradshaw had once been on the side of the foreigners. The four Ham House tapestries, of which two are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, are fine illustrations of the firm's French design, and no doubt represent the idiom of French hands. A well-known tapestry *Hare Hunt*, formerly belonging to Mr. Martin Van Straaten, bears the names of both manufacturer and designer:

BRADSHAW
STRANOVER

The designer's name takes first place on the cover of the well-known Belton House settee (Fig. 4), trade-marked:

STRANOVER
BRADSHAW

It shows a characteristic oval of poultry flanked by exotic birds and vases of flowers.

(To be concluded)



3.—ANOTHER OF THE HAM HOUSE TAPESTRIES: THE FOUNTAIN
Photograph in the Victoria and Albert Museum



4.—THE BELTON HOUSE SETTEE. Walnut and tapestry. Poultry scene, parrots and vases of flowers in colours on a grey-brown background. Mark, in yellow letters on cover: STRANOVER BRADSHAW. About 1730



1.—THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND RUINS OF TONG COLLEGE (on the right) FROM THE NORTH-WEST

TONG, SHROPSHIRE—I

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH

The series of Vernon Tombs ranging from 1440 to 1633, with Shakespeare's epitaph on the latest, make of Tong Church a national treasury of mediæval and Renaissance art.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

HISTORY, art, romance and oblivion have enveloped the castle and church of Tong with so thick a texture that it is not easy to distinguish the realities without disturbing the rich patina, like the web of countless spiders, which is the predominant characteristic of this extraordinary place. Notable as its history is, and at times so fantastic the visible forms it has left so that truth is stranger than fiction, yet its romance-laden atmosphere is the first impression and really the essential beauty of Tong—expressed visually in the glowing alabaster crowd of angels and effigies congesting the church. The Vernon knights and ladies commemorated are actual enough, though their castle has been replaced by the Indo-Gothic extravaganza now in ruins of the incredible Durants, while in between hover the ghosts of such unexpected notabilities as Dorothy Vernon, Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu (*née* Pierrepont), Mrs. Fitzherbert, and Little Nell, no less securely tied to the place. Indeed, the grave of one Helen Gwyn, who came to Tong with her grandfather and died, is pointed out in the churchyard as being that of Little Nell's prototype, so that it is not easy to draw the line exactly between fact and fancy.

About 1410 Elizabeth Lady Pembrugge or Pembury, widow of Sir Fulke, fourth and last of his line descending from a succession of Zouches and Belmeis lords of Tong reaching back to the Conquest, rebuilt and endowed the existing church as a college "to the worship and glory of God and in memory of her husband." She lived till 1446-7, when she was buried beside Sir Fulke beneath the oldest of the series of altar tombs (by the north pier of the chancel arch, Fig. 6, foreground), having no doubt completed the church and college buildings. These thus belong to that class

of foundations much favoured in the late Middle Ages for self perpetuation, with or without a social purpose as well, which produced among many the colleges of Cobham (Kent), Fotheringay, Ewelme, and Eton. At Tong the college lay immediately west of the church, on a slope to a little river, where the remains, now heavily ivied (Fig. 1), of its quadrangle were still partly inhabited in 1763. The college provided for a warden, five priests, two chaplains, with 13 poor and infirm per-

sons, and a grammar school for the children of the neighbourhood.

Tong is one of the few mediæval churches in England built and completed at one time to a single design and remaining essentially untouched (except for the addition of the Vernon or Golden Chapel early in the sixteenth century). It is of a singular design externally, with a central octagonal belfry wherein hangs the Great Bell of Tong corbled inwards over the square crossing, supporting



2.—THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, WITH THE PORCH AND GOLDEN CHAPEL (c. 1515) ON THE LEFT. The whole Church was rebuilt in the first half of the fifteenth century to a single and very unusual design

a stone, louvred steeple. The flat roof of nave and church is battlemented, with plain pinnacles surmounting the buttresses. The nave has aisles the roofs of which slope rather indeterminately, though on the south side the large porch and added chapel provide support and incident. It is "late" Gothic, really rather decadent, particularly in the way that the external design slurs over the essentially cruciform plan. The transeptual arrangement inside (Fig. 3) is not expressed in the elevation, the transept arms flanking the tower being treated like the three other bays of the nave. The nave arcades are probably survivals from the earlier church, of before 1300; by 1440 a more slender pier and flattened arch was being universally used, yet here the older pattern was reproduced to match where needed. The woodwork is almost entirely original, comprising massive benches in the nave with flat, traceried ends; chantry screens forming chapels in the east end of the aisles, retaining their rich colouring, and all the chancel woodwork, including the screen, which is extended along the side walls as richly traceried panelling, and a full set of stalls. The church was sympathetically restored in 1892 by Ewan Christian.

But it is with the wonderful series of monuments that we are concerned. Though Lady Pembrugge, during her widowhood, is described as the "Lady of Tong," she seems to have had a life interest only in the property, which went direct on Sir Fulke's death to his sister's son, Richard Vernon of Haddon. This sister and her husband, Sir Richard Vernon, were themselves debarred from inheriting, through the latter having supported Hotspur's rebellion at Shrewsbury Fight in 1403. But Sir Richard Vernon II (1391-1452) became a trusted supporter of the Lancastrians—Treasurer of Calais and Speaker of the Parliament of Leicester—and at his death was buried not at Haddon but beneath the altar tomb by the south chancel pier, balancing that of his uncle and aunt (Figs. 3 and 7). Effigies and tomb are Nottingham alabaster work of the first order, adorned with angels carrying shields alternate with apostles, the figure of Christ occupying the centre of the west end. Traces of gilding remain on the angels' wings and the Christ's hair, also on the jewelled orle around Sir Richard's helmet.



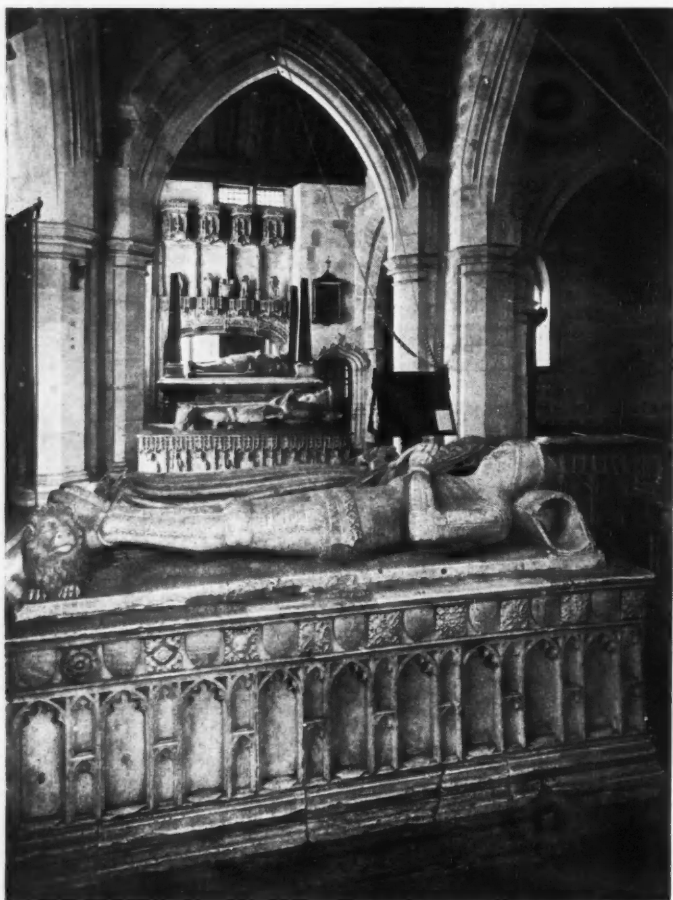
3.—VIEW ACROSS THE TRANSEPT LOOKING NORTH-EAST TOWARDS THE CHANCEL SCREEN. THE STANLEY MONUMENT ON THE RIGHT



4.—ALABASTER TOMB OF RICHARD VERNON (1517). Beyond, that of Sir Fulke and Lady Pembrugge (c. 1410)



5.—CIBORIUM, OR GOBLET, crystal and silver gilt. (c. 1540)



6.—THE TRANSEPT, looking south to the Golden Chapel. Tombs (from front), Pembrugge, Sir Richard Vernon, the Stanley monument



7.—SIR RICHARD VERNON, Treasurer of Calais, d. 1452. Effigies and tomb are Nottingham alabaster work of the first order. Beyond is the Stanley monument, probably by Maximilian Colt

The effigies are perfect and of great beauty, the knight in accurately detailed plate armour wearing the SS chain, his head resting on a helm with the Vernon boar crest, and his wife, Benedicta Ludlow of Hodnet, a mitre-like head-dress.

Their son, Sir William Vernon, was "Knight Constable of England," that is acting Lord High Constable or Commander-in-Chief, to Henry VI. He died 1467, his wife, Margaret Swinfen, surviving him, and is buried beneath an altar tomb of sculptured freestone, with very fine brasses of the deceased and their children inset in a Purbeck slab, set against the south-west pier supporting the tower.

Sir Harry, his son, maintained the family's position with singular address through the Wars of the Roses, contriving to enjoy the confidence (until too late) successively of the King Maker, Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII who appointed him Governor of Arthur Prince of Wales at Ludlow. The Prince, who stayed with him at Haddon, probably sojourned at Tong also. According to Leland he largely reconstructed Tong Castle "all of brick," besides completing the building of the older but smaller Haddon Hall. He married a daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who lies beside him on the highly ornate and coloured tomb under an arch canopy between the south transept and the Golden Chapel (Fig. 11), which was "made and fowndyd in the year 1515," according to the inscription on Sir Harry's tomb, as a Vernon chantry.

The chapel (Fig. 10) gets its name from its fan-vaulting having been gilded. Many traces of its gorgeous colouring survive. Above the altar was a Crucifixion, dimly to be descried; damask patterns were



8.—LITTLE NELL IN TONG CHURCH. Frontispiece, by George Cattermole, to First Cheap Edition of *The Old Curiosity Shop*, 1848

stencilled on the walls; the sculptured knops of the vaulting are still faintly gilt; and the original tiles glow in the floor. Sir Harry's tomb, of sandstone, retains most of its colour: the heraldic shields, the statuettes of mourning monks—their eyes and features still painted—the tracery of the base gilt against a faded blue, now soft lavender, ground. Sir Harry's plate armour glints with gold, and his lady's cloak is scarlet, her hair once golden now terra-cotta, the little angel supporting her pillow robed in scarlet. At the west end Sir Harry's youngest son, Arthur, a priest, who died in 1517, is commemorated by the unique and charming little bust (Fig. 9). It shows him in the attitude of preaching—forerunner of all the Jacobean memorial busts—and was originally painted proper. The ornate canopy is still bright with gilding, and the brackets below green with scarlet ribs. A more conventional brass of Dom. Arthur is on the floor. Two other sons of Sir Harry have tombs at Tong: Humphrey, the third, who founded the Hodnet branch of the Vernons by marrying its heiress; and Richard, the eldest, who survived his father only two years. His tomb (Fig. 4), where he lies with his wife, a Dymock, exactly reproduces the unusual, almost flamboyant detail of Sir Harry's, but in alabaster also faintly glowing with azure and gilt. The face of the Golden Chapel towards the church (Fig. 7) is elaborately canopied, though the figures occupying the niches are no longer there. Yet the encrusted sculpture of arch and canopies and crockets, piling up beyond the alabaster and marble of the tombs, produces exactly the effect beloved by Prout and Cattermole (who visualised Little Nell at Tong, Fig. 8) in old water-colours of Gothic fanes in Normandy. It is enhanced by the intervening black marble obelisks of the last monument in the series.

Sir George Vernon, "King of the Peak," a child at his father's death, had two daughters, Margaret who married Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, and the celebrated Dorothy who, on the night of her sister's wedding, eloped with Sir John Manners, taking Haddon to that family. Tong came with Margaret to the Stanleys.

The superb alabaster tomb of Sir Thomas and Sir Edward Stanley originally stood at the north side of the altar and was

moved to its present position in the early nineteenth century. The black marble obelisks that, as shown in a drawing in Dugdale's MS. *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1684, stood on the floor at the angles were then set up on the corners. Above lie Sir Thomas (d. 1576) and his Lady, below Sir Edward his son, who died 1632 but probably erected the tomb in 1612 or before he sold Tong in 1623. His effigy is seen through the arcade exquisitely arabesqued with "Antiques" (Fig. 3). Little figures, now fragmentary, formerly surmounting the obelisks, perch in the canopies of the Golden Chapel. At the head and foot of the tomb are the epitaphs stated in the Dugdale MS. as "made by William Shakespeare, the late famous Tragedian."



9.—PORTRAIT BUST, with painted canopy, of Father Arthur Vernon, d. 1517. West end of Golden Chapel

Ask who lyes heare but do not weep;
He is not dead, he dooth but sleep.
This stony register is for his bones,
He fame is more perpetuall than theise stones;
And his own goodness with himself being gone
Shall lyve when earthlie monument is none.

Not monumental stone preserves our fame
Nor sky aspiring pyramids our name
The memory of him for whom this stands
Shall outlyve marble and defacers' hands.
When all to tymes consumption shall be geven
Standly for whom this stands shall stand in heaven.

In *Shakespeare's Verses in Tong Church* (1938) Mrs. Esdaile reviews the convincing evidence for Shakespeare's authorship—his close connection with the Stanley family, Dugdale's interest in his fellow countryman, and the echoes of lines in the Sonnets. She also gives reasons for considering the tomb as either by Cornelius Cure or Maximilian Colt.

Sir Thomas Harries bought Tong. His widow, about 1630, gave to the church the magnificent piece of Tudor plate (Fig. 5), a ciborium with a barrel of crystal, the gilt surface covered with fine floral scrolls, which is not the least, nor the greatest, jewel of this treasury.

Dickens gives a recognisable description of the church in *The Old Curiosity Shop* and any doubt that he had Tong in mind as the scene of Little Nell's death seems dispelled by the fact (to which Mr. Leslie Staples of *The Dickensian* has drawn my attention) that in 1838 he went over the ground between Birmingham and Wolverhampton and as far afield as Shrewsbury and Kenilworth, with "Phiz," writing of the novel to his companion afterwards, "you will recognise the description of the road we travelled."

(To be concluded)



10.—THE GOLDEN CHAPEL, 1515



11.—TOMB OF SIR HARRY VERNON IN THE GOLDEN CHAPEL

INSECT PORTRAIT STUDIES

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS OF SOME
COMMON WINGED
CREATURES

By ERNEST A. BOTTING



1.—FRONTAL VIEW OF HEAD AND FORELEGS OF HUMBLE-BEE

2.—HEAD OF BLOWFLY (FRONTAL VIEW)

3.—HEAD OF QUEEN WASP

4.—A FULL-FACE PORTRAIT OF A MALE LONG HORN GRASSHOPPER





5.—HEAD AND FOREPART OF BODY OF THE ICHNEUMON FLY

6.—HEAD OF COCKCHAFER FROM SIDE

7.—SMALL TIGER BEETLE IN FLIGHT

8.—HEAD OF CADDIS FLY. SIDE-FACE

9.—PAINTED LADY BUTTERFLY. PROFILE VIEW OF HEAD, THORAX AND PART OF FOREWING.



NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE LANCHESTER 10 H.P.

By J. EASON GIBSON

THIS latest model from the old-established firm of Lanchester has been the cause of some speculation since its announcement recently, particularly as it was claimed to have a performance greatly superior to that of its pre-war ancestor. I recently had the opportunity of carrying out a thorough inspection and road test of the car, and it impressed me as an improvement, in many ways, over previous Lanchester 10 cars that I have driven.

The outward appearance has been changed, and the traditional Lanchester radiator is no more. On first seeing the car one is misled into thinking that it is at least a 14-h.p. car, owing to the size and roominess of the bodywork. The lines generally show no advanced tendency, but are quiet and restrained. The design of the car throughout embodies no startling innovations, but is rather an example of improvement by evolution.

The chassis is a normal section underslung frame with cruciform bracing, and is provided with semi-elliptic springs at the rear. At the front the suspension is by the Daimler system of independent springing incorporating coil springs, the lay-out being similar to that used successfully on scout cars and armoured vehicles during the war. Chassis lubrication is effected by grease gun throughout. The ground clearance of

the engine ticking over, the car, although in gear, will remain stationary. All that is now required is to press the accelerator, when the car will move off. To stop the car all that is necessary is to transfer the foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal. The car will halt, although still in gear. When it is desired to move off again, transfer the foot from the brake to the accelerator.

Once the car is well under way the most pleasing way to get the best out of the system is always to select the gear likely to be required next. For example, if driving along a main road, the next gear will probably be third, for climbing a hill or to obtain better acceleration for passing. If the lever is kept in third, all that you have to do when the circumstances arise is to press and release the gear-changing pedal, when third automatically comes into use.

It will be obvious what a blessing this transmission system is to people who find the more usual routine a worry and source of dangerous pre-occupation. In traffic driving, even for the most expert of drivers, it is very restful.

which is well above the average. The width across the rear seat is also 47 inches, which should prove ample for all reasonable purposes. A small but pleasing point is the provision of an ashtray for every passenger. Both the luggage boot and the spare-wheel container are provided with locks. For owners contemplating a Continental holiday under present conditions, this is important.

I found the standard of finish not all I had expected on a Lanchester. The dashboard is a steel pressing and on the car I tried the colours did not match, and working marks were visible through the paint. Certain metal screws used externally on the bodywork had not been plated and, before I returned the car, were showing signs of rust. This, I should imagine, is not normal, as the car I tried had been rushed through for demonstration purposes.

During the time I had the car I covered over 550 miles, including fast main roads, town driving and gentle motoring in the lanes of Suffolk. One feature that was most impressive, and unlike previous Lanchesters, was that, although the maximum timed speed was 67, the car would apparently cruise for ever at around 60. While I had the car I did one very fast and urgent trip to Derby, carrying spares for a friend in the throes of rushing through repairs to his E.R.A., prior to leaving for the Grand Prix at Turin. For mile after mile on the straight stretches of A5 I kept the speedometer at over 60 and, far from showing any sign of distress, the car seemed to like it. The petrol-consumption figure, although not, perhaps, as high as some 10-h.p. cars, is good in view of the size and comfort of the car. The cornering and suspension, largely owing to the use of independent springing, was of a high order, and I should think would be even better with a full load. The relative positions of the gear lever and the window winder could be improved, as on more than one occasion, when selecting a gear, my cuff became involved with the window-winder.

When I was driving at low speeds in narrow lanes the steering was light, and the whole car gave an impression of effortless ease. The improvement in performance of the new model is well worth having, retaining at the same time the characteristics of silence and comfort for which the Lanchester is well known.



"THE LINES ARE QUIET AND RESTRAINED"

6 inches appears enough, as the lowest point is the frame itself; thus the battery, silencer and brake rods are well out of harm's way.

The principal feature of interest is, of course, the use of a fluid flywheel and a pre-selective gearbox. For those not familiar with the working of these components a fuller description may be of interest. The fluid flywheel, like so many important inventions, is extremely simple when it is understood. It is non-mechanical in its action, as it works with oil and utilises the principle of centrifugal force. As the engine spins, the oil in the ribbed vanes of a flywheel is forced out by centrifugal force into the vanes in another flywheel which is connected to the driving shaft. The actual driving medium thus becomes the oil, and there is no metallic contact whatever. When a pre-selective gearbox is used also, it will be seen how simple driving can become. For starting off, the gear-selector lever, placed on the steering column just under the steering wheel, is moved to either first or second gear, there being no need to touch what on a normal car would be called the clutch. When practically ready to move off the gear-engaging pedal (or clutch) is pressed and released. With

The remainder of the specification is conventional. The engine is a four-cylinder fitted with overhead valves, and gives a power output of 40 b.h.p. at 4,200 r.p.m. Everything under the bonnet is well placed for maintenance. The dip-stick is easily reached, and the oil-filler is in the best place, on top of the valve rocker cover. The grease gun, oil can, and starting handle are carried in clips under the bonnet. The battery, unusually nowadays, is carried under the rear floor-boards. The cooling system has the good capacity of 2 gallons, and a thermostat is fitted in the water outlet pipe to control the temperature and to assist in rapid warming up. The water pump feeds cool water direct to the casting in the cylinder head in the region of the exhaust valves and sparking plugs.

When sitting in the car the impression of airiness is most noticeable: there is no feeling of being boxed in. Very often, in anything other than the largest cars, the rear-seat passengers have to endure a pain in the neck to see out of the front screen, but on the Lanchester, owing to the roof's being higher than usual, this fault has been completely obviated. The measurement from the floor to the roof is 47 inches,

THE LANCHESTER 10

Makers: The Lanchester Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry

SPECIFICATION

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Price .. | £761 | Brakes .. | Girling |
| Tax .. | £12 10s. | Suspension | Independent (front) |
| C.C. .. | 1,287 | | |
| B : S .. | 66-5 x 101-6 | Wheelbase | 8 ft. 3 in. |
| Cylinders | 4 | Track (front) | 4 ft. |
| Valves .. | Overhead | Track (rear) | 4 ft. |
| B.H.P. | 40 at 4,200 r.p.m. | O'all length | 13 ft. 2 in. |
| Carb. .. | Zenith | " width | 4 ft. 10 in. |
| Ignition .. | Lucas coil | " height | 5 ft. 2 in. |
| Oil filter | Full flow | Grd. clearance | 6 in. |
| 1st gear .. | 21-4 to 1 | Turning circle | 35 ft. |
| 2nd gear .. | 11-65 to 1 | Weight .. | 23 cwt. |
| 3rd gear .. | 7-55 to 1 | Tyre size | 5-25 : 16 |
| Top gear | 5-1 to 1 | Fuel cap. | 8 gals. |
| Reverse .. | 21-4 to 1 | Oil cap .. | 1 gal. |
| Final drive | Spiral bevel | Water cap. | 2 gals. |

PERFORMANCE

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Accel. | | Max. speed | 67 m.p.h. |
| m.p.h. | secs. | | |
| 10-30 Top | 14-0 2nd 7-5 | Petrol Cons. | 30 m.p.g. |
| 20-40 Top | 14-5 3rd 9-8 | at average speed of | |
| 0-60 (all gears) | 28-8 | | 40 m.p.h. |

BRAKES

| | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| 20-0 | .. 15 ft. | | |
| 30-0 | .. 27 ft. | 89 per cent. efficiency | |
| 40-0 | .. 45 ft. | on dry concrete road. | |

A CROWDED HOUR A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THESE are moments when the fact that we cannot be in two places at once is hard to bear. One such is coming for me next week. Two powerful magnets are almost pulling me asunder, so fiercely do they tug. That is the week of both the *News of the World* tournament at Hoylake and the medal at St. Andrews. I have unhesitatingly made my election. Nothing could keep me away from the first medal week after all these years. I want to meet many friends; I want to wear my red coat again at dinner (the merciful moth has nibbled only one almost imperceptible hole in one elbow). I want to see the caddies taking their diverse views as to whether Mr. Wethered will drive his inaugural shot at a horrible hour of the morning; I want even, if I have the courage, to play a few holes on the Old course myself. But it is a wrench to turn away from beloved Hoylake and the professionals struggling there in do-or-die single combat.

The Open Championship, of course, comes first; there can be no question about that, but of all the other tournaments in which the leading professionals play, the *News of the World*, for me at any rate, comes second and a long way ahead of the third. I confess to growing bored with these endless four rounds of score play, not always on interesting courses, but match play on one of the very greatest—that touches me nearly. I have seldom missed this tournament, and this is the first time in its history that it has been played by the sea. It has often had worthy battlefields, if some rather unworthy ones. No man can ask better than Walton Heath at full stretch, but links are links, and sea is sea.

I dip my pencil "in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse," and draw for myself an imaginary picture. Two real tigers—let us say Locke and Rees—are all square with two to play; they are going to that fiendish Royal green at Hoylake, with the bunker on one side and the road on the other, and a typical Hoylake wind sweeping across the links and towards that road. If that particular picture does not come to pass, no doubt something equally tremendous will, and I shall not be there to see it.

I do not think any tournament, not even the Championship itself, has left so many little pictures, and not imaginary ones, imprinted on my memory. Taylor taking off his cap and mopping his brow on the 35th green at Mid-Surrey before tackling a putt to beat Robson; Braid having been six up at the turn against Ray at Walton and having been then pulled down to one, playing the home hole with an apparently frozen calm in a perfect four; Padgham playing an iron shot up to a green at Moor Park and Sandy Herd whispering reverentially "Harry Vardon over again"; Sandy himself at the age of 57 beating Bloxham in a storm of rain at Mid-Surrey and myself a dripping sop in watching it; Rees holing putts at Oxhey and finally Cotton winning that terrific final against Padgham at the 37th in the first year of the war. How clearly they all come back, and Hoylake, of all places, would surely add to the gallery.

However, please goodness, there will be St. Andrews, and that will be pretty good. It is eight years since there was an autumn medal, for in September of 1939 the war had made a clean sweep of all such things. Even the 1938 medal week was a sadly maimed festival; indeed it was not a festival at all, for that was the time of Munich. I had come from the international matches at Porthcawl, and there the only really and hideously exciting part of the day had been that at which all the players crowded into the club-house to listen to the wireless news of Germany on the march.

By the time St. Andrews was reached the gloom had deepened; nobody could care much about his medal score; the thought of a convivial dinner appeared monstrous, and then there came a ray of spurious light: we heard that Mr. Chamberlain had flown to Munich. I suppose we all of us took very short views, for the weight seemed suddenly lifted and the dinner passed off bravely enough. Still it had been but

the pale ghost of a medal day. This time, even though the world is not so very cheerful a place, it will, we may hope, be the real thing once more.

What a pleasant thing it would be if Mr. Wethered, after waiting seven years to win the Queen Adelaide medal in his office as captain, could win the medal as well. This is a happy event usually past praying for, since captains as a rule are too far past the first flush of their youth, but this is far from being so in Mr. Wethered's case. I am not good at statistics, and do not know off-hand whether the captain ever has won the medal in his year of office. The late Lord Forster (then Mr. H. W. Forster) won the second Spring Medal in 1914, and I think that was his year of captaincy. To see Mr. Wethered hang the medal round his own neck at dinner would make the best of all possible beginnings to a new era.

Before going to the east of Scotland for that medal I look forward to another festival on the west coast, immediately before it. This will be a full-dress amateur international between England and Scotland. It is to be played at Western Gailes, a course that has hitherto provided one of the gaps in my education, since I have only seen two or three holes on it and have forgotten them. Everyone speaks of it in terms of high praise and I want to see it.

Strictly speaking this will be, I believe, an unofficial match, since the golfing unions have not felt it possible this year to organise the internationals between the four countries. However, some unofficial personages in England thought that it would be good fun to play Scotland. They approached friends across the border who took up the notion with enthusiasm, and the sides are to be every whit as representative as if they had been chosen by selection

committees. In fact, when I remember one or two of the sides that a committee has chosen in the past I can safely say that the England side will be much more representative.

The match is to be played on the 21st and 22nd, 36 holes of singles on the first day and 36 holes foursomes on the second. This is in itself a new departure, for the match has never before taken more than one day. In 1902, when it was first played at Hoylake, it consisted of 36 holes singles, and then scoring was by the old ruthless method of holes. In 1903 at Muirfield the scoring was altered to that by matches, and so it has remained ever since, but the form of the match has changed once or twice. In 1912 it was played entirely by foursomes, and then at Deal in 1923 the plan of 18 hole singles in the morning and 18 hole foursomes in the afternoon was introduced. On that principle all the matches in the international tournament between the four countries have been played.

That tournament has been a great and unquestioned success and excellent fun; but I must confess to a few antiquated regrets for the old match in which England and Scotland flew at one another's throats and nobody else was concerned. I have a sentimental eagerness to watch this match at Western Gailes because "if I am spared" I shall then be one of the half a dozen survivors—four Englishmen and two Scotsmen—of the two sides that played at Hoylake forty-four years ago. I remember vividly the setting out from Euston, with wild hopes of playing (some of the places in the team had not yet been filled up), hopes that I endeavoured vainly to restrain lest I be disappointed. Well, this time, if all is well, I shall be starting from Euston again, but with a more tranquil pulse and a certain prospect of enjoying myself.

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE CRICKET SEASON

By R. C. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW

IN the delightful *Cricket Bag* which his brother Jefferson recently collected and packed for Herbert Farjeon, then exposed to public view, occurs the line: "The game that's done, the game that's never done"; a sentiment most appropriate now that our chosen seventeen cricketers, bolstered by a great cohort of scribes, are on their way to our old friends and enemies in Australia, and we on this side are comparing them, doubtless to the discredit of their Selectors, with our own private England team.

It would be idle to deny that these champions carry our hope rather than our confidence. Such an attitude is characteristic more than reasonable; for our only standard of comparison is set up by propaganda from abroad. Australia tells us how good they are, and we believe them. An old story. Yet they, like us, have no means of measuring excellence in advance, only a readier optimism in declaring it. As to batting, Bradman, now 38, is almost certain to play, and he will surely be captain. I cannot imagine him in a subordinate post. Barnes, who came over here as a boy of nineteen in 1938, is now ready for stardom. There will be Brown and Hassett, both players of grace and accomplishment. In bowling, the three who mattered most here in 1938, O'Reilly, McCormick and Fleetwood-Smith, have all passed out of the reckoning. We will believe in their successors when we see and hear of them. G. O. Allen's England team set out ten years ago amid almost audible groans. They won the first two Tests, and had they then won an all-important toss, might well have brought back the Ashes. So, away with faint-heartedness!

In our own Championship Yorkshire have done it again; more from memory and by habit than because of any special technical excellence. In no other county is the will to win quite so strong, and in their captain, Brian Sellers, they have one who understands and applies the per-

fect mixture of discipline and humour. Bowling wins matches, and the wet season admirably suited the methods of the slow left-hander, Booth, and the slow off-spinner, Ellis Robinson. Bill Bowes, after his years as prisoner of war, was not the man of seven years ago; but, at a somewhat slower pace than usual, he turned the scales in more than one doubtful match. In batting they resembled those vocalists who make the most of a moderate organ. In the latter part of the season especially there were times when it seemed that the whole thing must break down; but there was always a rescue, and the only total collapse, against Hampshire, came when the Championship was won.

Maurice Leyland, the last link with the great Yorkshire teams of the early 1920s, has announced his retirement. He was one of the squarest fighters in the whole history of cricket, the Horatius of the game. Other left-handers have had more grace of style. There was all summer in a stroke by Frank Woolley. But none was so completely equipped in mind and muscle as Leyland to answer the best, or worst, that the enemy could do. I never fancied an England team against Australia without him. When the bell rang, there was about him that sort of jaunty ferocity which sustained the blacksmith in his fight with "Crab" Wilson. He had no truck with nerves and attitudes. As non-striker, he would stand at the crease as still as stone. His left-handedness helped him in his fights with the leg spin of Grimmett and O'Reilly. In England he alone was never made a fool of by those two masters, and, towards the end of his Test career, he, who never boasted nor wasted a speech, remarked: "Now I have O'Reilly taped."

In his own left-handed bowling he allowed comedy, and, when he was put on, it was as the batsman who climbs down a little to experiment

with a lesser and somewhat humorous art. But, often, the joke stopped at his end. He had strong spin from the off, some command of length, and an occasional googly which at least one admirer boldly compared to that of Fleetwood-Smith. It was the sort of bowling that Wilfred Rhodes would mutter about, but to Leyland it was a hobby and a holiday.

* * *

"We've had some good paddling," remarked the Nawab of Pataudi, when asked how the Indians had enjoyed their tour. What a good, and entertaining, side they were and they kept their best cricket for the Tests in which, I know, Leonard Hutton rated them very high. They had no bowler of above medium pace who could rank as international in standard; the more praise, therefore, to Amarnath and Mankad, who were never mastered by the England batsmen. Amarnath gave us a lesson in in-swing bowling, which must always rely for full effect on the ball which swerves unexpectedly from leg and finds the batsman wrongly balanced. Both at Lord's and at Manchester he was magnificent; at the latter, indeed, on the third morning, he was almost unplayable for half an hour or so, and for a short space even suggested danger of an England defeat. Pataudi worked him very hard, to the exclusion of his slow leg-spin bowlers. In result, Amarnath never touched his true form as a Test batsman. Mankad showed himself to be the best slow left-hander in the season's first-class cricket, with subtly varied flight and strong spin from leg. Denis Compton played him especially well.

Of the Indian batsmen Merchant stood first, combining the practical with the pleasant in almost perfect blend. In method he is *vafer*

rather than *violens*, assisting rather than striking the ball. Back-play is his foundation, and he regards a swat for six as the polished wit would regard a Rabelaisian joke intruded into conversation. Pataudi's batting still has in it the substance of greatness; no one in his team played the off strokes with quite his fluency and grace; but age is beginning to retard his foot-work and his eye. He was bowled by balls which, a dozen years ago, he would have placed comfortably between the fielders.

Hazare, at his best, was nearly a great batsman, very strong on the drive and hook, but never quite free from sudden lapses of concentration. Still, a double-century against Yorkshire and 193 not out against Middlesex was something to winter on. Modi, who came over here heavy with batting records, was not quite in the class of Merchant, Pataudi and Hazare. His style was plainly founded on Merchant's, but he had less sureness, and relied over much on the back stroke. Yet, a batsman to reckon with.

Of their less illustrious batsmen the two left-handers, Abdul Hafeez and Gul Mahomed, gave and, as evidently, received much enjoyment. Hafeez had that rashness which encourages the faster bowlers and the slips, but he was unafraid of any situation. Further, he was a grand fielder in the outfield. Gul Mahomed, who played in only the first Test, showed one of the crispest of forward cuts, and his fielding was quite remarkable.

Among the County sides to whom the Indians went down heavily was Somerset. In the Championship they won twelve matches—ten more than ever before. Lack of space, perhaps, denied them their meed of written praise, but lack of sense, surely, denied their

brilliant opening batsman, Harold Gimblett, his due reward of a place in the England team for Australia. Gimblett is something different. Not for him the conventional approaches to a long score. He does not mean the ball to stay new for long. No batsman in the game murders the opening bowlers and thus makes easier the task of the batsmen who follow him. In past years, he was over-rash on the hook and the pull-drive. This season, he had conquered those faults and disciplined his fury of attack. Such a batsman is not to be judged only on his aggregate. His victory is moral no less than numerical. Yet his record was fine enough; centuries and nearly 2,000 runs. As a fielder, too, he is in the first class. He is one more victim of the old and crusted policy of safety first.

* * *

In amateur cricket, Oxford University enjoyed a vigorous and timely revival. Early in the summer their defeat of Lancashire showed what had been done by keenness and the restoration of their old ground in the University Parks. Much credit must attach to their captain, David Macindoe, a most spirited leader and bowler; no less, maybe, to J. C. Masterman, the new Provost of Worcester College, whose intelligent organising made possible this revival. Against Cambridge, the left-handed M. P. Donnelly, who, according to Walter Hammond, is among the best half-dozen batsmen in the game to-day, crowned a wonderful season with an innings which our elders rank with that of H. K. Foster over fifty years ago. Cambridge have been faced with acute financial difficulties, but it is hoped that the generosity of cricket-lovers will enable them to trick their brains anew, and flame in the forehead of the morning sky.

CORRESPONDENCE

FOUNTAINS ABBEY

SIR,—The proposed reconstruction of Fountains Abbey raises most important architectural problems, besides the ethical and religious questions involved and that posed by the suggested use of a national monument by a single section of the community.

To many minds the essential appeal of an historic building, particularly a mediaeval one, is sincerity—sincerity of purpose, sincerity of structure, sincerity of design, sincerity of the reflection of the outlook, beliefs and passing fancies of those who fashioned it, and beyond all, sincerity of their own historic life. It was the fundamental insincerity of conjectural restoration which brought the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings into being. With sincerity the mediaeval craftsmen carved their devils, demons, angels and saints in which they believed on ecclesiastical and secular buildings alike. It is the sincerity of the Georgians in their belief in formality which enabled them so successfully, yet so ruthlessly, to reface so many of our mediaeval structures with their sash windows, porticos and pedimented doorways.

How lifeless would be our cathedrals had not the succeeding generations had unquestioning faith in their current architecture. In such buildings we see the untiring efforts of the mediaeval craftsmen, ever striving after lightness and economy of material, starting from the Norman barrel vaults, with their massive piers and thrust-resisting walls, through the periods of experiment with the introduction and successive increase of vault ribs, culminating in the great traceried windows and flying buttresses of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and finally dying in the exuberance of surface treatment of the fan vault. They could lighten their stone roofs no further, and their whole architecture died with their structural achievement.

How can the buildings which died with the dissolution of the monasteries live again after the passage of so many centuries? Are we to put back those

missing parts as we feel they may have been? Must not the result be such a lifeless caricature as Carcassonne presents? We cannot put back the clock.

Are we, then, to go to the other extreme, to recognise the passage of time, and the ingenuity, experiment and changes that the intervening centuries have given us, and build in utter sincerity in the full expression of our current vogues, as some French architects did between the wars, rebuilding a demolished nave in the lightest of sincere concrete structures, yet retaining the chancel with its side chapels, in the heavy contrast of their massive mediaeval masonry? The latter, to my mind, is the more logical line of approach. This is one, but to me the greatest, of the architectural problems which arise when the resuscitation of a ruin is decided upon.

Fountains is acclaimed as our noblest ruin. Where will it stand if

insincerity enters its walls? And how is it to be avoided?

Although the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has not had the opportunity of knowing what the proposals for the reconstruction of Fountains Abbey are, or may involve, nor has it met since the project was announced, the matter is obviously one in which it will be much concerned, and the public can rest assured that it will receive the Society's most careful consideration. That much I can say unreservedly on its behalf; the foregoing comments, however, must be read solely as my personal view.—JOHN E. M. MACGREGOR, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Technical Adviser, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.*

ULTIMATE VALUES

SIR,—Your Editorial comment upon the proposal to restore Fountains

Abbey, unlike so many comments which oppose the restoration, at least recognised the fact that "ultimate ethical values" are not only involved but in fact exist. Upon each of the three arguments used in your comment—*aesthetic, literary, and legal*—many things can be said. It may legitimately be urged that your use of the first two implies a too great reliance upon subjectivity as a standard of judgment, and that it is special pleading to quote Wordsworth rather than some English mediaeval carol or *The Hound of Heaven* in connection with Fountains Abbey. Is conviction less noble than mood?

But to your main argument, the legal one, some reply must be made. If, as you admit, ultimate ethical values are involved in the restoration, then a recent law must be either itself the overriding ultimate ethical value, or else is merely more ultimate which, since there cannot be degrees of ultimacy, is nonsense. Again, it is presupposed that a national monument restored to use ceases to be a national monument, that it is more fully a national monument dead than alive. Why? If it be desirable to retain roofs upon great secular country houses whose future ownership is uncertain, why must the majesty of the law forcibly prevent the addition of a roof to a building which is, simply, a great country house for God? And when is a complete ruin not a complete ruin? For you plead that Fountains is our "complete ruin," and the implications of this phrase are not so simple as they seem. Lastly, Wordsworth liked ruins to topple, but our present law is designed to prevent them from toppling. Have you really proved your point? Frankly, I doubt it.—E. E., *Banbury, Oxfordshire.*

MULTI-SAILED WINDMILLS

SIR,—I should like to draw your correspondents' attention to the existence of several other multi-sailed windmills, which I have come across whilst stationed in the Lincolnshire Fens. In addition to the superb eight-sailed mill at Heckington, illustrated in your issue of September 6, there is, a few



THE RUINS OF FOUNTAINS

See letter: Fountains Abbey

miles to the north-east, in a picturesque village swamped by an aerodrome, the five-sailed mill at Coningsby. This appeared to be in good condition in 1944. Not far from this is a three-sailed mill, which I think must be unique. This last is at Metheringham, and, as can well be imagined, the silhouette of the mill is rather bizarre.

At the other end of the Lincolnshire Fens there is the Maud Foster Mill at Boston, which was working as recently as May, 1944. Also, with five sails, is a fine example at the southern end of Long Sutton. This had just been repainted during the war years, and the effect was very fine.

There are two six-sailed mills in the same district, one at Fleet near Holbeach, and the other at Wisbech. The latter, however, has been shorn of its sails, only the tower and cap remaining.—P. C. COARD (Sgt.), *Sergeants' Mess, R.A.F., Tangmere, Chichester, Sussex.*

"PEED THE PARTING GUEST"

SIR.—I have read your Editorial Note, *The Warmest Welcome at an Inn*, in your issue of August 23. We have it on the authority of Horace that "I am sometimes nodd." Can it be that the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE nodded when reading Pope's *Homer's Odyssey*, book xv, lines 83 and 84?

True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.

If he nodded in good company, for Pope misquoted himself when in his translation of the *Satires of Horace*, book ii, lines 159-160, he wrote:

For I, who hold safe Homer's rule the best,

Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.

—F. ENGALL, *Charlton House, S.E.7.*
Our correspondent is quite right. Pope wrote both versions, and we were under the impression that he wrote only "going guest."—ED.]

STAVERTON BRIDGE

SIR.—In your issue of September 6 you publish a letter from Mr. I. M. Jefferiss calling attention to the factory which is being built beside the Dart in the lovely surroundings of Staverton Bridge.

The answer to Mr. Jefferiss's question is "Ignorance." It is strange and regrettable that a community which professes to support and encourage the arts should sanction the erection of ugly and inappropriate buildings in our fair countryside. There are others at Skinner's Bridge nearby, and, not far from Rattery, two of the nastiest cottages I have seen.—

JAMES THORPE, *Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh, South Devon.*

BALA: MUTTON OR PIT-PROPS?

SIR.—I hope I am not too late to make a brief comment upon Mr. Hugh Dalton's article, *The National Land Fund*, in your issue of August 16. My excuse for this late letter is that I am only recently back from Lake Bala, now acquired "for the people." The people of Bala itself and its mountain sheepwalks are of a very different opinion. Their version is that the Bala region has been handed not to the people but to the Forestry Commission, which (as I saw for myself) has been planting up miles of the mountain sheep country in north and central Wales with regiment after regiment of foreign species.



FOUNTAINS ABBEY. THE CHAPEL OF THE NINE ALTARS. (Right) THE GREAT ARCH OF THE 16th-CENTURY TOWER

See letter on opposite page: Fountains Abbey

The effect of this monocultural policy is as follows:—

(1) The land itself is ruined. It is far better land for sheep-running than are the Scottish mountains. The Welsh mountains can support one and a half sheep per acre; the Scottish only one sheep per 3 acres. This is particularly true of the Bala region. After the spruces are cut (mostly for pit-props) the land is good for nothing.

(2) The diversity and so the beauty of the landscape is blotted out. I know this is true because I travelled a thousand miles over north and central Wales and was again and again confronted with the contrast between the fine growth and rich profusion of the native oak woods that survive and the grandeur and liveliness of the mountain slopes starred with sheep and the dreary uniformity of the spruce plantations on parade. The State forests turned these slopes into coniferous slums.

(3) The enormous increase of foxes that take refuge in the gloomy depths of the spruce woods means that

they issue from their dingy shades to prey upon the lambs.

(4) The Welsh sheep-farmers, who have an admirable mixed economy and are co-operative, are in a ferment about the encroachments already made and (they fear) to be made upon their sheepwalks. Pit-props before mutton during a national food-shortage! In one instance, an army corps of spruces was planted in the middle of a sheep-farm cutting it in halves, just as Mr. A. G. Street's farm at Wilton was cut in halves by a housing estate.

Why the Forestry Commission persists in this bad and outmoded monoculture, completely unsound biologically and contradicted by some of its own plantations at Bettws-y-Coed, is best known to itself. At any rate, the Welsh sheep-farmers, especially round Bala, believe, not without reason, that they are threatened with a new enclosure movement.—H. J. MASSINGHAM, *Reddings, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire.*

LARVA INTO DRAGON-FLY

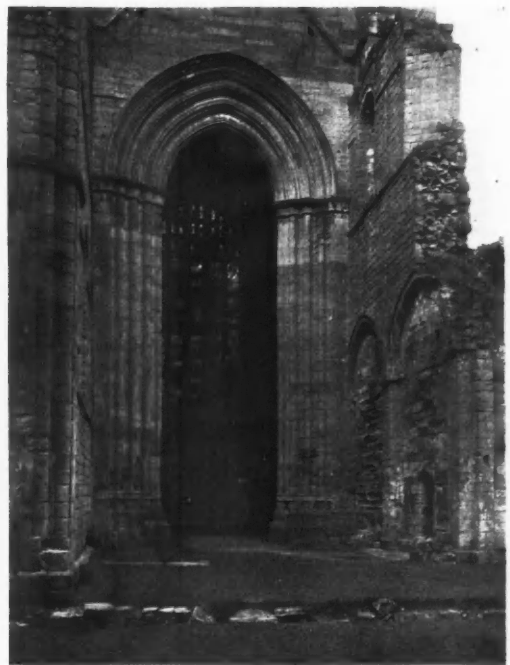
SIR.—I thought you might be interested in the enclosed photograph I have taken of a dragon-fly just emerging from the larva on an iris leaf in my lily pool. The larva slowly climbed out of the water up the leaf. Then the case split and the perfect dragon-fly emerged as seen in the photograph. After resting for a while until its wings were dry, the dragon-fly flew away leaving the discarded case to fall back into the water.—F. S. TIVEY, *Melbourne, Derbyshire.*

THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

From Sir Ambrose Heal.

SIR.—When contributing his interesting photograph of the "gigantic garden ornament" representing an elephant surmounted by a castle, your correspondent enquired as to the origin of this device, which apparently struck him as being an incongruous association. The howdah has for centuries been the accustomed equipment for the elephant; in warfare this would take a fortified shape which heraldically treated would resemble a castle. Both symbols typify strength so may be considered to be compatible. In mediæval times the elephant was commonly depicted with a castle on its back. "Elephants endor'd with towers" (*Paradise Regained*).

The old stone bas-relief, transferred during the last century to the



Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, denotes the ownership of the Cutlers' Company. This device which forms the Company's crest probably arose from the importation of tusks used in making the handles of knives.—AMBROSE HEAL, *Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.*

ELEANOR OF CASTILE

SIR.—May there not be some foundation for the belief that the Elephant and Castle was connected with the



PROPERTY STONE WITH THE ARMS OF THE CUTLERS' COMPANY

See letter: The Elephant and Castle

name of Eleanor of Castile? In the loose spelling of mediæval times, and in uncertain pronunciation, it may well have been attributed to the Queen of Edward the First. In the thirteenth century, the east gate of the outer bailey of the town of Tonbridge had an inn just inside, on which site there still exists an ancient hostelry named the Elephant and Castle. Edward the First resided for a short time in the adjacent castle, and his son was there for several months with his friend Piers Gaveston, who caused much trouble. May we not assume that the Queen's name was the original sign connected with this inn and possibly others?—C. TATTERSHALL DODD, *Tunbridge Wells, Kent.*

HOTELS IN NORTH WALES

SIR.—From the criticisms of M. Dumont (August 23) it would appear that his comparisons of catering for



THE DRAGON-FLY AND ITS DISCARDED CASE

See letter: Larva Into Dragon-fly

visitors in Yorkshire to those in his native Belgium provide a wide difference. How Britain and Belgium compare in this respect I hope soon to test myself by a Continental visit!

I have no first-hand experience of Yorkshire since the outbreak of war. I can, however, speak as to catering in North Wales and would advise intending visitors to keep away if they expect civility, fair charges and service. The bad area extends along the coast from Prestatyn to Bangor and to Bettws-y-Coed and the mountain resorts. A few and very few offer willing service such as a normal visitor would expect.

We are all too painfully aware of food restrictions and are willing to make allowances. In North Wales, as in Yorkshire, one is either "too early" or "too late," if one requires refreshment *en route*, or "the staff are resting," and "dinner will be an hour or so if, of course, you have ordered it." I have been refused a simple cup of tea because I failed to order by telephone.

So far as staff are concerned, why cannot their hours be staggered? And seeing that staff are now available, why cannot sufficient be employed to meet the occasion? Surely civility can be expected by those whom caterers



CARACTACUS, AN EXMOOR STALLION

See letter: Commons of Exmoor

are in business to serve! We can offer some of the finest scenery in the world and nothing else. If you timidly approach most catering establishments *en route*, you will either see the notice "Closed" or meet with a definite refusal. One is left under no doubts that one is causing trouble by asking even for a simple meal to be provided. —WILLIAM CLARKE, *Woodlands, Gresford, Denbighshire.*

BUZZARDS

SIR,—A nest to which I climbed in a north Devon oak last May, containing three vigorous young buzzards, was well larded with joints of young rabbit, but I saw no evidence of any other form of diet. Coward says of the buzzard: "It does little damage to game; indeed small mammals and insects rather than birds are its victims. Mammals it will kill up to the size of a young rabbit, but its pellets prove that beetles, especially large ones, are hunted for, and it is known to devour earthworms."

As for the "criminals" referred to in *COUNTRY LIFE* by the Duke of Bedford (August 30), might not a dove or so be sacrificed and the black market deprived of a few chickens (I was offered one for a pound last week), rather than that the whole race of buzzards, worm-eating and otherwise, be persecuted to the point of extinction? Faced with the alternative of fantails and buzzards, I know which I would choose. —DAVID GREEN, *Church Hanborough, Oxfordshire.*

[An Editorial Note on the persecution of buzzards will be found on our Leader page this week.—Ed.]

EDGE HILL STONE

SIR,—In Mr. Oswald's article on the Grange, Radway, in your issue of September 6, reference was made to the orange-red stone from Edge Hill, a stone used in all that lovely locality. Your readers may be interested in the accompanying photograph.

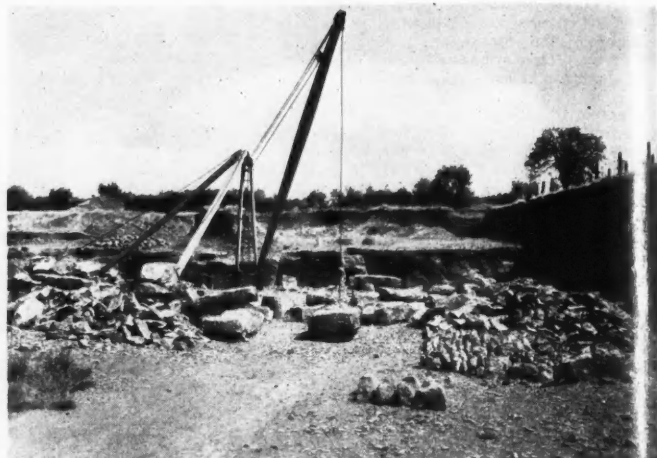
Unlike so many former stone-producing areas, the Edge Hill quarries have continued in active operation. The Hornton stone, particularly the blue-green variety, is well known and has been much used for fireplaces, monuments and tombstones. Hornton is the village on the east side of Edge Hill. Very extensive surface quarrying was carried on in this parish during the war; the stone is used, I am told, chiefly for foundations for runways at aerodromes. Over an area some two miles long bulldozers have excavated the stone to a depth of some thirty feet, but the top surface was kept and already crops have been harvested on the new floor much below the level of the surrounding countryside. —CLIVE LAMBERT, *London, S.W.1.*

COMMONS OF EXMOOR

SIR,—The enclosed photograph of the Acland-bred stallion, Caractus, illustrates Miss Best's letter on the commons of Exmoor. Caractus was sent to Bampton Fair last year because of the difficulty of keeping Exmoor ponies on their age-long habitations—the open moors. With about a dozen pure-bred mares he has been running on a farm, and, until the gate question has been tackled, Exmoor ponies will cease to be moorland bred—EXMOOR.

POT POURRI

SIR,—I have recently come across the following recipe among a collection of old letters, etc.: "Take all sorts of herbs, such as thyme, mint, balm, etc., etc. Pinks, cloves, etc. Pick them to pieces, and spread them on a paper to dry. While this process is going forward you must gather roses (be particular to gather them in dry weather), pick them to pieces and salt them in a milk pan or any vessel of that kind. When they have been salted two days turn them about well so as to make all parts alike. They must not be made too salt, and when the first gathering is turned brown they are sufficiently salted. They



QUARRYING ON EDGE HILL

See letter: Edge Hill Stone

must then be set to drain, but not to be dried, as the sweet pot is good for nothing unless it is damp. When you have got a sufficient quantity of roses salted and herbs dried you must take an ounce of each sort of spice, a little musk, gum Benjamin, orris root, or any other sweet thing, pound them pretty fine and mix altogether thoroughly, also a good quantity of the flowers of lavender which should be stripped off the stalks and slightly dried. The salt keeps the whole for years, now and then turning it about and only opening the lid of the jar occasionally. N.B.—The foundation of the pot pourri is roses and lavender, and at any time some sweet blossoms may be added without drying, such as violets, orange flowers, jessamin, etc." Musk, I suppose, is unobtainable, and I should like to know what gum Benjamin is. If all ingredients mentioned were obtainable the result should be delicious. Perhaps other readers may have interesting recipes for a pot pourri. —VIOLET L. SALMON, *Tewkesbury Park, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.*

A VILLAGE CHURCH INTERIOR

SIR,—The church of St. Laurence, Didmorton, in Gloucestershire, is now used only for the children's Sunday School, but its interior remains in a remarkably unspoiled condition and is one of the now few remaining examples left to show what so many village churches looked like before the 19th-century restorers got to work. The three-decker pulpit is still intact in a bay on the south side; the old high-backed pews remain, at any rate on one side, and so does the old paved



THE THREE-DECKER PULPIT AT DIDMORTON

See letter: A Village Church Interior

floor in which several grave slabs have been inserted. There is a plain octagonal font with a 17th-century wood cover and several tablets are to be seen on the walls. A Georgian reredos with the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments hangs at the back of the Communion Table. —R. W., *Bristol, Gloucestershire.*

THE CUCKOO'S EGG

SIR,—Your comment at the end of the letter, *Cuckoo and Wagtail*, published in your issue of August 30, prompts me to write and inform your readers that some years ago my wife, sister and I saw a cuckoo place its egg in a chaffinch's nest at the top of an ornamental holly-bush. We were standing about ten yards from the nest at the time, and before putting in the egg the cuckoo settled on an adjoining building some twenty yards from us. The three of us saw the egg very plainly in the bird's beak. The operation, which lasted one or two seconds only at the nest, was carried out in the teeth of a violent attack from the chaffinches, which subsequently deserted their nest. One chaffinch's egg was pushed out by the cuckoo—leaving the original number of five.—G. H. SPENCER, *Winwick Manor, near Rugby.*

JAPONICA JAM

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent's enquiry (August 16), excellent jelly or jam can be made of the fruits of the japonica; it has a distinctly bitter or acid taste, which makes it an excellent substitute for Seville marmalade. It is made in the usual way by cutting up the fruits when ripe and stewing them down in enough water to cover them until soft enough for the jelly bag or sieve. The resultant juice or pulp is then cooked until it sets, using one pound of sugar to each pint. To make jam or marmalade it is not necessary to put the fruit through a sieve; it is stewed down and the sugar added in the usual way. In this case the cores are first removed. —M. V., *Hereford.*

COCKER SPANIELS

SIR,—Major Jarvis's remarks on the intelligence of cocker spaniels (August 16) imply a low opinion of the average dog, which I hasten to correct.

A very similar accident to the one he relates happened to our cocker, Kim of Motala, when he slipped down a steep, six-foot river bank into a current too strong for him.

With the aid of a friend, I eased myself down the bank and held out a very long tree branch towards the dog, who gripped it with his teeth and thus was drawn to safety. I completed the retrieve by holding my hand against the back of his neck, which he held firmly back, so supporting himself while he "walked" up the bank. —EDMUND F. JACOBS, 53, *Hambleton Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.*



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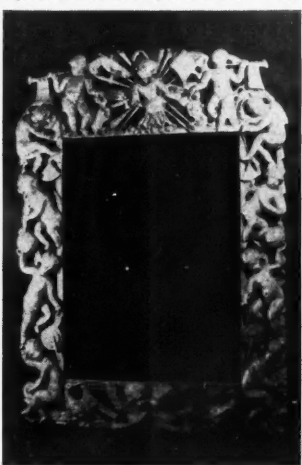
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NEW BOOKS

STATE versus THE INDIVIDUAL

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. H. BENNETT shares what I take to be a widespread, and I hope a growing, dissatisfaction with the way in which the English people are being increasingly cooped up like hens with no other purpose in life than to lay eggs for that nebulous but paralyzing abstraction called the State. Finance restrictions, travel restrictions and all sorts of other restrictions pen us in. Our function as interned egg-producers was elegantly expressed just a year ago by Mr. George Isaacs, Labour Minister: "The Chancellor will dig out your money with a pick-axe if necessary. If he takes it, you don't

of the dole-fed Romans in the days preceding Rome's fall with Britain to-day, and the sturdy defence of Victorian England. To our author, Victorian England "stands out in moral and material grandeur as the greatest era in human history; an age of mighty formative impulses and of no less mighty fulfilment. . . . Progress was identical with achievement, and achievement was identical with individualism. In the nineteenth century, as to-day, there was no man of first-class brain outside individualism." As for the average income of the mass of the people, "towards the end of the Queen's reign greater economic ad-

MUST ENGLAND FALL? By H. Bennett

(Allen & Unwin, 10s. 6d.)

REMEMBER ME. By Edward F. Meade

(Faber, 8s. 6d.)

THE BACKBONE OF ENGLAND. By W. A. Poucher

(COUNTRY LIFE, 30s.)

get it back. If you save, you get it back with knobs on." He did not add that there is no one but ourselves to lay the knobs.

Mr. Bennett's theme, briefly, in his book *Must England Fall?* (Allen and Unwin, 10s. 6d.) is that a vital people is always a people among whom individual effort is allowed free play, and that the increasing interference of the "State" with the lives of the people always has been, and necessarily must be, a symptom of decay.

There is a case to be made along these lines, and it could be made more persuasively and convincingly than it is made here. There is an annoying arrogance about the book, a self-satisfaction with too many dogmatic utterances that, in fact, require qualification and a cautious advance. This, for example, on pacifists, doesn't stand looking at: "Misled by persons affecting religious motives, in reality he values his own skin above everything."

STATISTICIANS' THEORIES

Then again, the theories of statisticians, while they may be noted, should at least be examined. We are given a statistician's conclusion that "Britain's brightest children usually came from the smallest families." When I read this, I wrote down these names at random: Darwin, Brontë, Dickens, Wellington, Tennyson, Wesley, Tolstoy, Napoleon, Rembrandt—a pretty mixed lot. Then I looked them up in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Darwin was a fourth child, and the Brontë home, we all know, was like a nest of thrushes. Dickens was one of eight, and Wellington a fourth son. Tennyson was one of 12 and Wesley a fifteenth child. Tolstoy was one of five, Napoleon one of seven and Rembrandt a fourth son. And I may add with a modest smile that I am not the dullest member of a family of nine.

The parts of the book which have some individuality are the comparison

vance was shown in this field than in the previous four centuries."

A BACKWARD MOVEMENT

From this hey-day, Mr. Bennett sees us passing into a backward movement. "The rise of Socialism was the product of a period of moral and spiritual decay." We have arrived, he complains, at the worship of "the masses," but "new ideas do not emanate from the multitude; ideas do not flow upwards but downwards. We have nothing to learn from the masses. Humanity has never gained anything from the masses. Humanity owes everything to the passion and intellect of individuals and their ideals of science and charity and beauty."

"Individualism," he writes further, "is not a political system. It is the normal principle of life by which through countless ages men have learned to live together with a minimum of friction and thus slowly to build up a tolerable State. In politics, it is voluntary co-operation. In political institutions this great principle is being replaced by compulsory co-operation. . . . The free creative spirit of the individual is coming to an end."

Mr. Bennett does not, in so many words, answer the question that is his title. But he ends on a note of gloom. "The day of exuberant human creative self-confidence is dying, giving place to a flat, egalitarian regimentation and sameness; and yet upon the individual, proud and conscious of that independent self, depends the future of the world. Every institution erected by man has passed away. . . . Nature is as indifferent to the passing away of a great nation or civilisation . . . as she is to the falling of a rock on the hillside."

It is a pity that to-day we see, instead of a concord of reason, a conflict of dogma and prejudice. We have, on the one hand, Mr. Bennett's "Humanity has never gained anything from the masses," and on the other

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COLLINS

ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON

we have in *Remember Me*, by Edward F. Meade (Faber, 8s. 6d.): "The little man was the great man of England" and "The upper middle class and the aristocracy did their bit, too. Their bit was considerably more than their contribution in peace-time. But it was quite a different effort from that of the workers."

DIFFERENT ROLES

To Mr. Bennett one can only say that he would soon discover whether "humanity has never gained anything from the masses" if the masses, for one single month, abstained from their characteristic activities; and to Mr. Meade it should be pointed out that his phrase concerning the middle classes and the aristocracy—"it was quite a different effort from that of the workers"—intended as it is in its context to be disparaging, is, in fact, a statement of an essential condition.

Of course the efforts of different sorts of men must be different sorts of efforts. Only when the Bennetts on the one side and the Meades on the other recognise this, only when we accept the fact—for it is a fact—that life will go on indifferently producing all sorts and conditions of men, whatever we try to do about it, shall we be able to see the matter clearly. Social justice, it seems to me, should aim not at producing one sort of man but at producing a condition of things in which the various sorts of men have the best chance to find their various levels.

Mr. Bennett, I think, is right in claiming that "the passion and intellect of individuals" blaze the trails, but, the trail having been blazed, the crowd has to follow and make the road, and if it doesn't, then the trail will be lost when the exceptional individual dies. But, as a rule, the crowd does follow and this is what humanity gains from the masses.

Columbus was the man of vision, but without shipwrights and sail-makers and a crew he would not have got far. Churchill was a man of vision, but without the common lump to work in his heaven would have produced no ferment. What good would a Shelley be singing in a vacuum? The song takes its meaning, like a skylark's, from its impact upon the man laboriously ploughing the furrow. It is time for commonsense and human understanding on either side.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

That excellent photographer, Mr. W. A. Poucher, gives us another of his splendid books in *The Backbone of England* (COUNTRY LIFE, 30s.). He surveys the Pennines in their dramatic sweep from Derby in the south to a line running in the north between Carlisle and Newcastle. It happens to be a country which I know with an intimacy I was not able to bring to any other of Mr. Poucher's books. In all seasons of the year I have walked over most of it, and I can without any reservation testify to this photographer's success in catching its splendour and variety.

What a piece of country it is! Within it, or close upon its borders, are great cities: Sheffield and Manchester, Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield, and villages with singing names—Appletreewick and Grassington, Kettlewell, Aysgarth, Askrigg and Tissington. There are enchanting and enchanted dales like that through which the Dove's waters meander round the limestone crags, and uplands bald in the wind, waterfalls that rush and roar through hundreds of feet of

sunshine, and mysterious rivers that flow beneath the earth, like the Manifold.

Its rock formations, in fairy spires and monumental buttresses and peaks like Ingleborough and Penyghent, are unmatched elsewhere in Britain, and offer the contrast of honey-coloured limestone and harsh, remorseless millstone grit. Great rivers rise within these borders: Tyne and Tees and Mersey and the lesser waters that combine into the eastward flow of the Trent.

SUPERB PICTURES

It is a country that "has everything," the greatest piece of walking country, as I think, to be found within the British Isles. Anyone who knows it will find memory stirred by this book of superb pictures; anyone who knows it not will hardly fail, after looking through the book, to wish to make its acquaintance.

The many pictures are helped out with a little letterpress, and if Mr. Poucher's skill with a pen had been one-tenth as much as his skill with a lens, what a book it would have been! But he is a pedestrian writer, contenting himself with a simple factual record of his journey. It is useful but not exhilarating, and perhaps a lover of those parts should be thankful for that. There was a knowing music-hall ditty that said "Never introduce your Donah to your pal," and I am selfish enough to hope that the Pennines will for long be reserved to those who have the enterprise and imagination to find them with their own feet and hearts.

HISTORY OF FIRE-ARMS

IN his book, *The Englishman and the Rifle* (Herbert Jenkins, 12s. 6d.), Lord Cottesloe outlines the history of fire-arms from the days of the musket and arquebus, the evolution of the modern rifle and the gradual development of rifle shooting from the military as well as the sporting aspect. Perhaps the most interesting chapters of the book, which is the outcome of a lifetime's experience, are those dealing with the National Rifle Association since its inception by Queen Victoria in 1860; its influence on inventions and sporting events; the invaluable part which the S.M.R.C. plays with its 2,887 affiliated Clubs; and the history of Bisley, which from small beginnings has grown to be the supreme testing-ground of marksmanship as well as so valuable a link between this country and the Empire. It is, however, invidious to particularise when every chapter contains so much of varied interest. What personally appeals as much as anything is that weapon development, ballistics, powders, velocities and suchlike are dealt with in simple language devoid of those abstruse technicalities which are so much Greek to the average reader. Many names famous in the annals of scientific research, soldiering and sport adorn these pages, although the author is modest in allusion to his own pre-eminence over so many years. The book is historically and objectively illustrated; it should command a wide public and will undoubtedly be reckoned as a classic of its kind. J.B.D.

HERALDRY IN WAR

IN *Heraldry in War* (Gale and Polden, 12s. 6d.), Lt.-Col. Howard N. Cole presents and explains more than 300 distinguishing signs carried by Army formations of brigade level and above in the recent war. In most cases each sign is accompanied by a note on the formations. The book provides a fascinating study; how much more interesting would it have been had all the illustrations been in colour.

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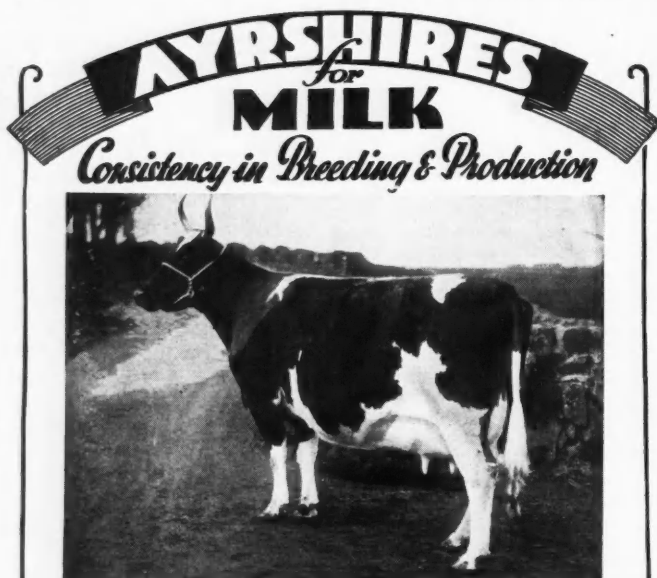
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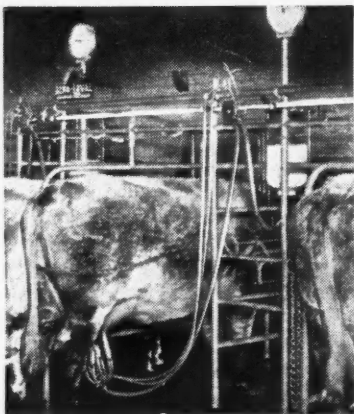
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FARMING NOTES

CROFTING IN THE WEST

SEVEN men harvesting a half-acre strip of oats beside Loch Morar made for me a picture of the primeval agriculture that survives in the West Highlands of Scotland. Two horses, two men seated on a grass cutter, one driving and one wielding a wooden rake to keep the knife clear, and, to complete the team, five men tying the cut oats into sheaves and clearing the way for the next round of the mower. This operation must wait until the evening when men who work at other jobs, such as on the railway or carting stone or as gillies, are free to give a hand. Sometimes the women are out in the fields too, for early September is a busy time when every dry hour is precious in saving the crops. On other crofts the men were scything their hay ground and the womenfolk shook out the wads of cut grass to be built into little cocks. After a day or two these are shaken out and the wilted grass built round a tripod of rough wood to make a large cock. Then as a final touch a sack may be fastened with stone weights to cap the cock and keep rain from penetrating down. All this hand work helps to make the best of rather poor material. No clots of damp grass are left to turn mouldy and weeds, such as docks or bracken growing in the hay field, are carefully cast aside. Finally the cured hay from the large cocks is carried in to the steading handy for the feeding of the family cows and calves.

Life as it Comes

THE oats when gathered in are, as often as not, fed in the sheaf to the cows, so no man-made contrivance intervenes in the processes of Nature. This indeed sounds like man living by the sweat of his brow, but the crofter of the West Highlands takes life easily as it comes. September is his busy month, especially in a late season like this when poor weather in August put back haymaking and the potatoes will soon be ready for lifting. None of the men to whom I spoke depended on his croft entirely or even mainly for a livelihood. They were fishermen, motor mechanics, quarrymen or general handymen now finding work with the development of the hydro-electric schemes that are to bring power to the Highlands. Their crofts are subsistence holdings providing most of the necessities of life and a home for the family.

Water from the Burn

CROFT rents are low; £8 a year for a house, a shed and 7 acres of arable land with a share in some rough hill grazing, does not seem excessive in these days. The living accommodation is poor and cramped with as yet no electric light, but there is usually a burn nearby to provide a free supply of pure water. Access may be by hard road or by boat at the loch side, or it may be by a rough path that makes the monthly shopping at the village store an expedition that calls for careful planning. The older children are sent away to board for their schooling, as a daily journey would be impossible. Why, the over-civilised Sassenach may ask, does anyone live in these parts where life must be hard and opportunities for advancement few? I received the answer from a sailor in Skye who had just returned to the family croft after four years in the Royal Navy. He was scything his patch of grass and was ready enough to have a chat and rest his back. "It is good to be back and my own master again. Yes, I shall stop here and be content to do so. Of course I have a trade as well as the croft." Did he use any fertilisers on his oats or potatoes? "No, but the

shell lime taken from chosen spots on the shore makes good manure."

Abandoned Crofts

POSSIBLY heavy crops would be an embarrassment in the climate of the West Highlands. Certainly there their crops are never likely to be beaten flat and tangled by storms such as harried East Anglian farmers this harvest-time. But I should like to have seen some attempts at crop improvement and labour-saving methods in these parts. Many derelict crofts with the house roof collapsed and the in-fields let go to rushes and heather tell a tale of abandoned hopes and despair of a decent living. Not all are like the sailor in Skye, able to find satisfaction in the independence of the crofter. Not everywhere is it possible to work at another trade to bring in some cash beyond the sale of one or possibly two stirks as the annual cash income of the croft. The development of weaving, such as flourishes as an industry in Harris, and other handicrafts by which individual skill can earn a reward, may be a partial answer to the depopulation of the Highlands, and it was good to learn that a training school is being started by the Highland Home Industries at Morar. But the basis of life is farming, and if a mere half-Scot, and Lowland Scot at that, may venture the opinion, the standard of crofter-farming of the West Highlands is low and for these days unnecessarily precarious and laborious.

Scope for Trials

INVERNESS-SHIRE is presumably in the educational territory of the North of Scotland Agricultural College, but I could hear nothing of any demonstrations or trials to test the value of different varieties of oats for this climate, the response to phosphatic fertilisers or, still more important, the possibilities of silage-making to replace the laborious production of hay that must be uncertain in quality. One crofter who had read about silage told me that one larger farm had tried making grass silage in a wooden silo, but something had gone wrong; the silo leaked and most of the silage was spoiled. So far as he knew no one in the district had tried again. Is there no laird with sufficient interest in the economic well-being of the crofters to inspire and finance a returning Service man to try out on his croft various methods that would give heavier yields and lighten labour? Farm "walks and talks" on the lines that have proved so successful in the Southern Counties of England, spreading the gospel of better farming by visits to local farms that have something interesting to show, may not be practicable, but there must be some effective means of bringing farming enlightenment to the crofts of the Western Highlands. Or am I too materialistic and would the charm of the Highlands in the tourist's eyes be spoiled by a little less quaintness and a little more progress?

Combines on Top

RETURNING south through a countryside just beginning to recover from incessant downpours I was struck by the sight of several combine harvesters at work on standing wheat at a time when more traditional harvesting was at a standstill. The stooks were sodden and black, some showing green shoots, but a day of drying wind had made it possible for the combines to go ahead on the standing crops on the lighter, higher land. One farmer I noticed was cutting his wheat with a binder and straightaway carting to the rick.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

A FAMOUS STUD FARM

STRATTONS, the famous stud farm at Kingsclere, is in the market by order of Mr. N. Craven Wilkinson, and his agents are Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. For many years the property belonged to Mr. John Porter, the noted breeder and trainer of bloodstock. He built most of the stud buildings. The late Sir Armine Morris owned Strattons until his death on the eve of the war. A change of ownership was effected through Messrs. Nicholas, and eventually it became the property of the present vendor. Strattons stands on an elevated position between Newbury and Basingstoke, close to the Kingsclere racing establishment. It includes a comfortable residence and 147 acres, of which 40 acres are woodland, and the rest consists of well-fenced paddocks. The buildings have over 40 loose boxes. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will hold an auction next month, unless in the meanwhile an acceptable offer is received.

JOHN PORTER'S SUCCESSES

JUST three years ago Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley were associated with another important property at Kingsclere, acting for the purchaser of the Kingsclere estate from Mr. Arnold S. Wills. Some of John Porter's achievements as a trainer are estimated to have yielded more than £700,000 in stake money while he was at Kingsclere. It was at Kingsclere (not to be confused with Strattons) that he took service under Sir Josiah Hawley in 1863.

AN ANCIENT CORNISH PORT

BOSCASTLE MANOR, the ancient port on the north coast of Cornwall, has been sold by order of the Public Trustee and his co-trustee. It was to have been brought under the hammer this month, possibly in as many as 144 lots, but it has been privately sold in its entirety "as an investment." A tract of 1,500 acres, largely consisting of cliffs, woods and about a couple of miles of the river Valency, valuable as it undoubtedly is from many angles, probably depends from an investor's standpoint primarily on the fact that it includes houses, shops, licensed premises and the harbour, which together yield a substantial rental. The agents in the transaction were Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin with Messrs. Kivell and Sons.

"A PAIR OF BLUE EYES"

THOMAS HARDY'S romance, *A Pair of Blue Eyes* relates to the most westerly part of Wessex, and it was one of his earliest books. The story centres on the old port of Boscastle. Up the valley of the Valency is St. Juliot's rectory, which is identifiable as Hardy's Endelstow Vicarage. The church was restored in 1872, and a tablet within it records that Mrs. Thomas Hardy, before her marriage, laid the foundation stone of the new portions, and lived at the rectory with her sister and brother-in-law. Endelstow House, mentioned in *A Pair of Blue Eyes*, is regarded as a purely imaginative creation. The cliffs are wild and precipitous, and probably the highest in the county. The Castle Boterel of the story is Boscastle, though nothing remains of the Norman Botreaux Castle save a mound. The seaward approach to Boscastle Harbour is narrow and tortuous, but once negotiated affords perfect shelter to small craft. Pilchard fishing was formerly the staple industry of the port. The "invisible income," as it is sometimes called, of holiday-makers and those who like to live in a quaint old town now consti-

tutes the main element of Boscastle's prosperity.

LONDON AND COUNTRY TRANSACTIONS

THE freehold modern block, near Victoria Station, called Grosvenor Gardens House, was sold last May for £288,000. Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton and Sons have re-sold it on behalf of the buyer to an investment company.

Long frontages to Hyde Park and Knightsbridge are in the market. Messrs. H. E. Foster and Cranfield having to sell an acre-and-a-half in Knightsbridge next month for Mr. E. L. Payton's executors.

Lord Portal has bought Foxdown Camp, near Basingstoke, from the Bank of England, by which the Camp was used for housing families of its staff during the war. He intends to give part of the property to the local authority for housing Overton people.

Before the auction Messrs. Lofts and Warner and Mr. B. M. Lowe sold Weston Manor, 716 acres, near Beaminster, Dorset.

Evening Hill, Lilliput, a freehold house with over an acre on the shore of Poole Harbour, has been sold for £15,000 by Messrs. Fox and Sons before the auction.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF SQUATTING

THERE is a well-known saying that "possession is nine points of the law," and it is on this assumption that thousands of people have been acting in the past few weeks, exasperated by the slowness of the Government and local authorities in providing them with housing accommodation. While the seizure of camps, many of which have been standing empty for months, has been in many instances condoned by the authorities, who are accepting what has occurred as a *fait accompli*, the latest step, the wholesale occupation of London flats and houses, organised by the Communist Party, is altogether indefensible and had it been allowed to continue unchallenged, the whole basis of property ownership would be called in question. Legally the "squatters" who have taken possession of camps are just as much trespassers as those who have invaded town property, but at a time of acute housing shortage it is at least possible for the departments which own the camps to legalise the occupation, if the huts are not wanted for other purposes. Duchess of Bedford House was a property about to be de-requisitioned and returned to its rightful owners. If "squattling" in these circumstances were allowed, no private property would be safe.

INFRINGEMENT PROPERTY RIGHTS

THE whole business is a sad and disquieting commentary on present-day tendencies. As a learned Judge of a County Court lately remarked, in awarding damages for alleged trespass: "Where are the rights of owners going to be if this kind of thing is allowed?" Much the same phenomena are a source of worry and often loss to owners or tenants of houses with appurtenant gardens or orchards. It is not uncommon for them to find trespassers picking the flowers, shaking down fruit, disturbing livestock, or poaching in ponds or streams. Upon being warned off such trespassers are apt to express real or affected surprise and to be very offensive.

In the interests of property owners and tenants, the law of trespass requires drastic revision with a view to more stringent enforcement.

ARBITER.

SHE



lives on the LAND!

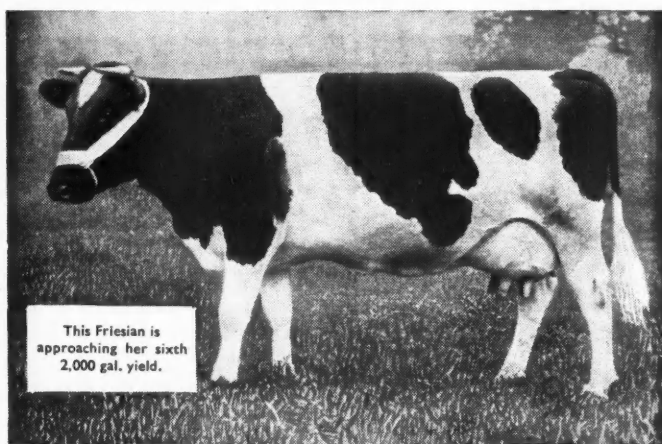
"Any of that pearl barley?" she asks, and the grocer says, "Sorry, I haven't seen any for quite a time. I don't grow it on my shelves, more's the pity!" She smiles, but the words make her think of the land from which the barley comes . . . of fields at harvest time . . . the monotonous hum of the threshing machine . . . day-long, year-long, age-long sweat and labour and skill. And if hard workers are to be kept healthy, the land itself must be healthy—nourished and kept in good heart. What is taken from the soil must be put back into the soil. That is why even the canteen cook, as well as the farmer, has reason to remember that . . .



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NEW LINES



1



2



3

1 Rima's afternoon dress, tucked on the crossover, interlacing bodice, tucked over the hips, with the fullness released as knife pleats. The material a fine black wool from E. Meyer.

2 Raisin brown wool jersey dress, gored skirt, a low décolletage, kimono sleeves. Dorville.

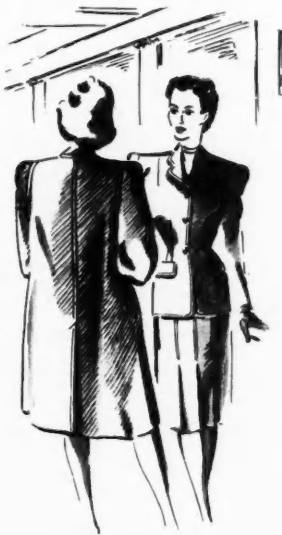
3 Narrow-ridge cotton corduroy styled by Dorville for a jacket with flares in the back. Worn over a tubular herring-bone tweed skirt in oatmeal and brown with a powder-blue back-fastening, cap-sleeved blouse

Three designs shown in the Britain Can Make It Exhibition

THE biggest change in fashion this winter is in the cut of the armhole. Armholes are wide, but the dolman sleeve has generally disappeared and the bulky look about the shoulders is achieved by a Magyar, or kimono armhole, or by geometric cutting where the seams jut into the bodices and the sleeve is enlarged above the elbow. This geometric cutting is continued on the hip line, and many of the dresses are draped somewhere in that portion of the anatomy.

Skirts are definitely longer and some are mid-calf length. This concerns not only cocktail dresses but suits, even classic tailor-mades in smooth woollens or velveteen. Tweeds are slightly longer. One notices, also, the way the waistline has been lowered on many of these clothes. Suits taper from broad shoulders to a tiny waist, which is further accented by godets in the back of the jacket that give a fluted effect or by slashed seams that are filled in with velvet, or the material is used on the cross when it is patterned. You can see this in the corduroy jacket of Dorville that is shown in the Britain Can Make It Exhibition to be opened by H.M. the King at the Victoria and Albert Museum on September 24. This long jacket has a most flattering line that moulds and then unexpectedly has this subtle flare at the back. It is perfectly tailored at the same time completely feminine, a combination that marks the new clothes.

In Paris, long short dresses, or short long dresses are being shown for the afternoon in considerable numbers, often with the hemline dipping at the back and swathed Egyptian skirts on the cocktail dresses. In London, the most exciting afternoon dress shown in the collection of model wholesale clothes at Selfridges was a Mercia cock-



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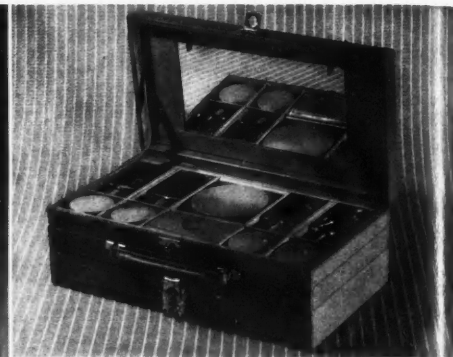
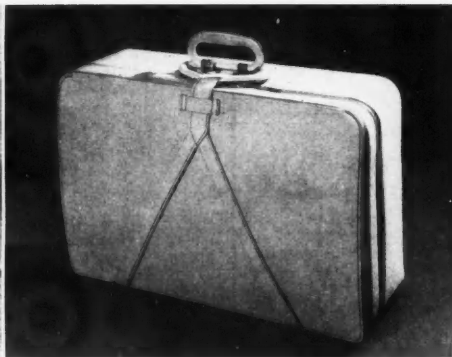
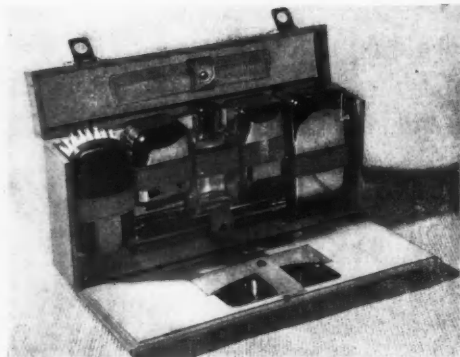
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Travel Bags from the Britain Can Make It Exhibition



tail dress. This was in fine black wool, with a transparent black lace inlet on the top of the bodice, a hem that dipped at the back almost to the ankle and a skirt that was swathed round to the left hip and definitely Eastern in inspiration. A row of pink roses nestled into the top fold of this drapery and posies of tiny pink roses were poised each side of the halo bonnet in black lace. The whole effect was most picturesque, definitely beguiling. Rima show short soot-black wool dresses clinging to the figure, fastening over to one side with a spiral of jet flowers and leaves marking the seam, or they mould the dress by pleating and tucking, as in the model they are showing in the Exhibition.

Dinner dresses are often so tight-skirted that they have to be slashed and caught up in front. Some are called hobbles, some harem skirts according to whether the designers invoke the early part of this century or the East for their inspiration.

Many of the top-coats and bulky short jackets flaunt the gayest of linings and facings. Jaeger are having a great success with the camelhair

(Left to right) Fitted case, only 2 inches in depth, in natural hide containing brush, comb, nail file, metal mirror and toilet boxes. French, Ltd.

For air travel: ivory leather with zip fastening, expandable lid. The flat leather handles slip one over the other. S. Clarke and Co. Ltd. Designer, J. Waterer

Natural hide case with a pale green spongeable lining matching the caps of the jars. Made in two tiers. W. A. Naylor Co., Ltd.

and wool coat in the natural camel colour that is lined with a gaudy lemon yellow, white, grey and black plaid. The straight coat has raglan sleeves and a turndown collar lined with the plaid. Underneath, the kilted pinafore frock is plaid again with a lemon yellow jersey blouse. Dark coats are generally worn with bright frocks. Coats in the Worth winter collection are wide as capes with big sleeves set in with geometric cutting or a Magyar line, and wide at the wrists with turn-back cuffs. Backs swing out, too; colours are rich and glowing. Tweed suits are shown in glorious mixed colours, with blouses in chalky pastels making another colour contrast. The narrow skirts have hip yokes with a narrow belt matching the blouse resting on top. Maroon, purple, prune, Venetian red, slate blue, bracken brown, are suit colours and there are some dashing plaids in brilliant mixed shades of blue, green and red in very large designs. The blouses are in lime, a faint blue grey, peacock, sage green, blonde and gold.

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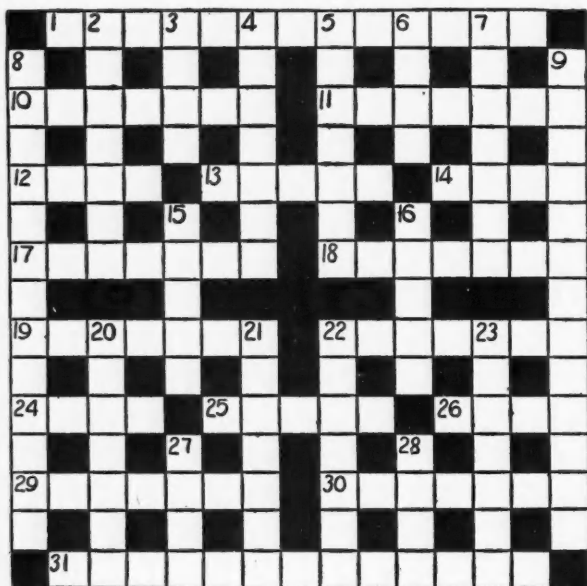


...TASTE IT!

CROSSWORD No. 869

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 869, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, September 26, 1946.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
Mr., Mrs., etc.

Address

SOLUTION TO No. 868. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of September 13, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Black country; 8, Agues; 9, Thin on top; 11, Saturnalia; 12, Liar; 14, Enrich; 15, Indulged; 17, Secreted; 19, Impose; 22, Ails; 23, Contingent; 25, Lilac time; 26, Tiler; 27, Middle Temple.
DOWN.—1, Bluster; 2, Abstracted; 3, Kitcat; 4, Opinions; 5, Noon; 6, Rotting; 7, Paisley shawl; 10, Peradventure; 13, Humming top; 16, Genocide; 18, Corelli; 20, Overlie; 21, Athene; 24, Scud.

ACROSS.

1. Her quality should not be strained (6, 2, 5)
10. The sect that got gravelled? (7)
11. It may give her gout if it gets into her shin (7)
12. Epitaph for 500 (4)
- 13 and 14. Constellation lake (5, 4)
17. "Gall of goat and slips of yew
"Sliver'd in the moon's —"
—Shakespeare (7)

18. A rut? Yes (anagr.) (7)
19. In a frenzy (7)
22. It gives the traveller no latitude (7)
- 24 and 25. Soldiers or tanks? (9)
26. Resort that would be bad for Germans (4)
29. "A drowsy numbness pains
"My sense, as though of — I had drunk"
—Keats (7)
30. Feeling anything but benevolent (7)
31. It requires a good deal of pile-diving so to speak (6, 7)

DOWN

2. Shakespeare sick? (3, 4)
3. You can hardly help treading on them (4)
4. Unsociable quality if sound in company (7)
5. It provides its own receptacle for the ashes (7)
6. Quizzed (4)
7. Hybrid monster (7)
8. Sounds as though it might have been heaved into position by its builders (6, 2, 5)
9. The setting of this play is not the Garden of England (6, 7)
15. Shows distaste (5)
16. Its 18 is at Harwich (5)
20. In one sense it is senselessness (7)
21. When it isn't is it wet? At any rate, it is hardly fair (7)
22. "A woful ballad
"Made to his mistress" —
—Shakespeare (7)
23. An afternoon flower? (7)
27. "The boast of heraldry, the — of power"
—Gray (4)
28. Bowed in worship (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 867

Mrs. H. K. Potter,
Ardmore,
25, Bartleby Road,
Newbury, Berkshire.

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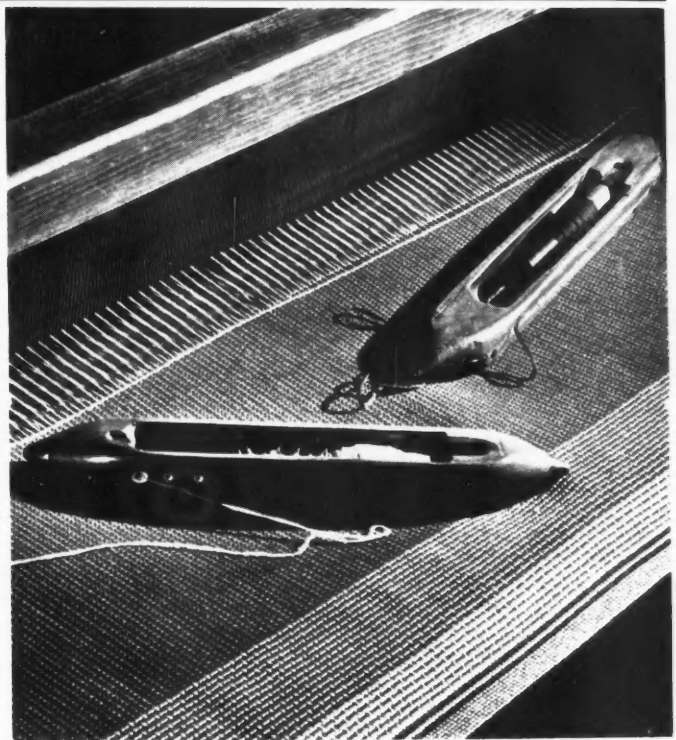


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